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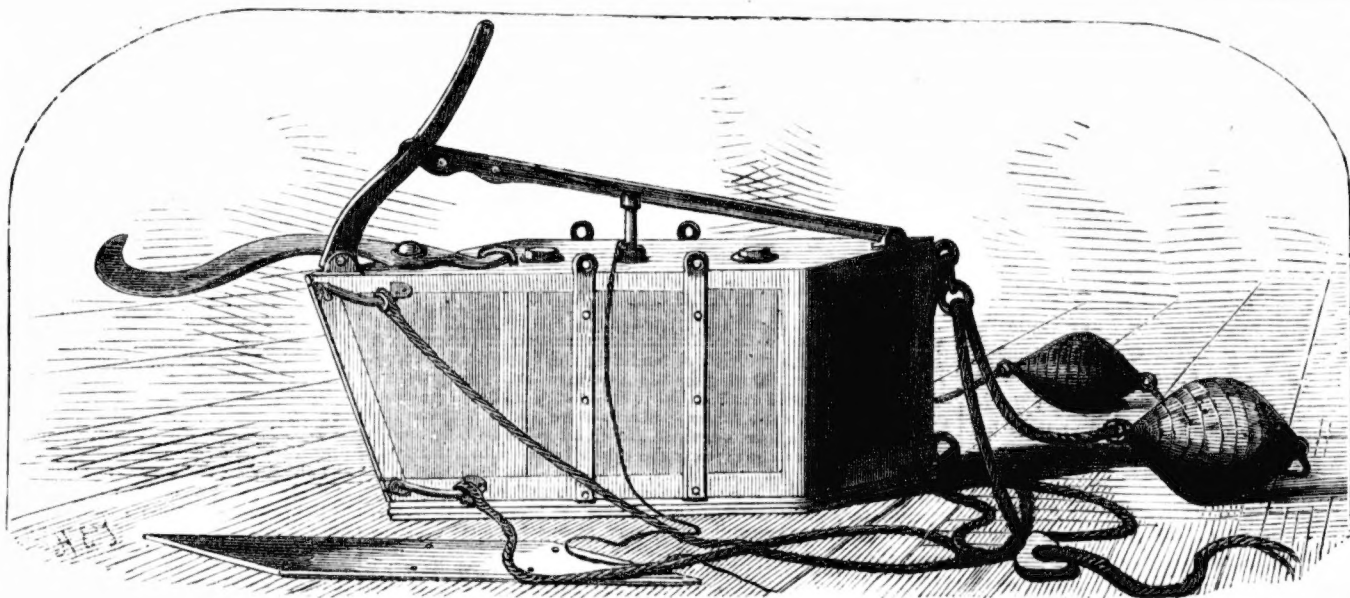
No. 781.—VOL. XVI.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1870.

PRICE 3D.—STAMPED, 4D.

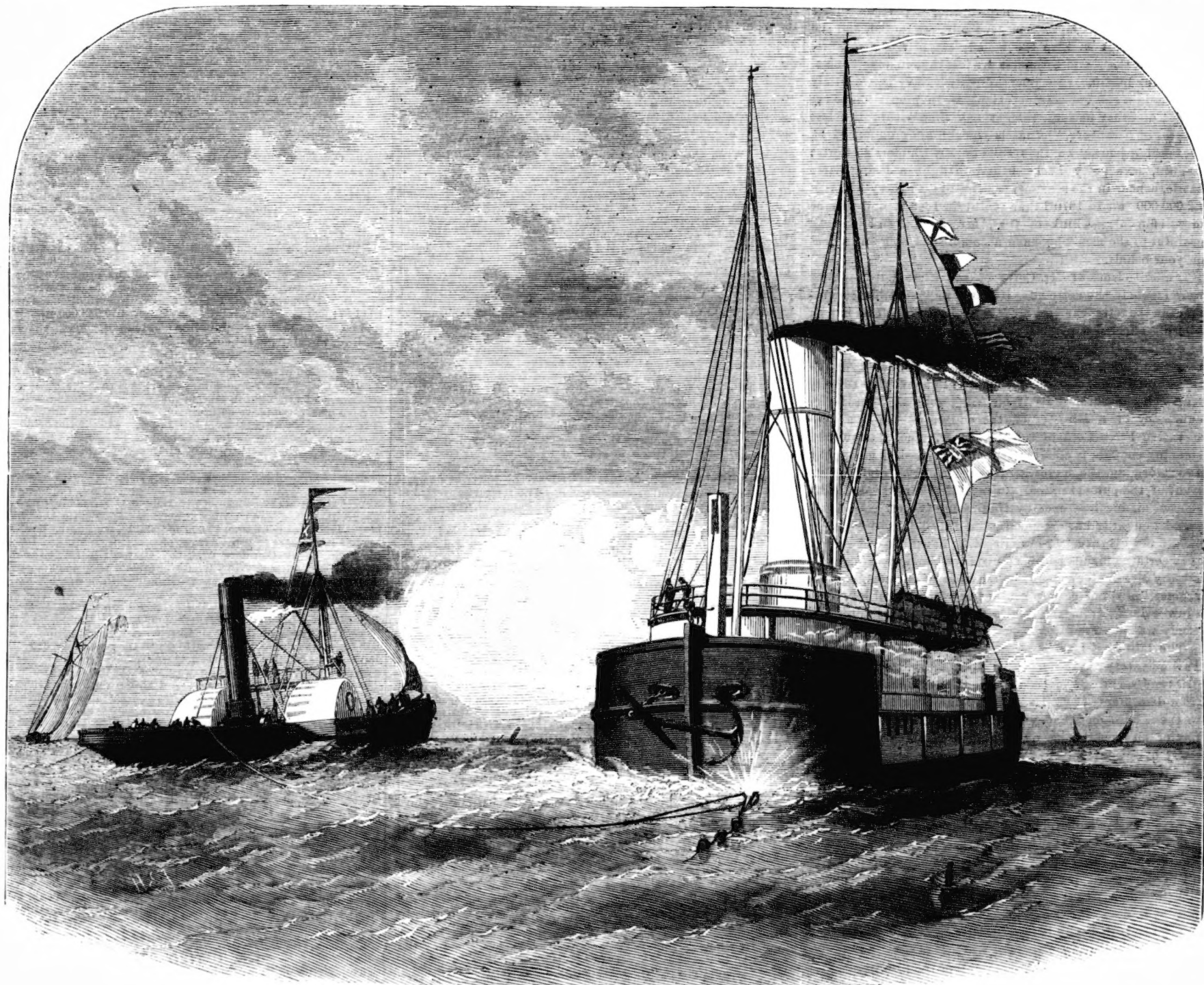
THE FRENCH MINISTRY AND THE ARCADIAN.

THE "Constitutional Revolution" in France appears to be progressing apace. M. Ollivier's Ministry has declared against official candidatures; and the extreme Right, the creatures of official candidatures, have declared against the Ministry, and been signally beaten. This is a great step the Emperor's constitutional advisers have taken, for it condemns the worst feature of the "personal government"



HARVEY'S NEW DIVERGING SEA TORPEDO.

system, and will, in all likelihood, materially change the complexion of the Corps Législatif to be next chosen. Of course, the declaration made by M. Ollivier in the Chamber last week, though important, is not at all surprising, as abstention from interference in elections is a natural corollary of government on Parliamentary principles; but it is worth noting as a proof that the men now in power in France, where Liberal professions have been



EXPERIMENTS AT PORTSMOUTH WITH HARVEY'S TORPEDO.

so often belied in practice, are really in earnest, and are determined to conduct the affairs of the country on constitutional principles, or not at all. In this determination it is to be hoped that M. Ollivier and his colleagues will receive the hearty support of the people and of the people's representatives; and thus show the reactionary Arcadians that a return to the system which for eighteen years kept Frenchmen in leading-strings is impossible. A curious speculation arises, however, as to the motives that actuated the aforesaid Arcadians in trying a fall with Ministers on this question. They must have greatly miscalculated their own strength and the backing they expected to receive in high quarters; or they are very stupid, and blundered grossly; or they are marvellously faithful to the principle in virtue of which most of them exist as deputies. Though heretofore acting with the real supporters of M. Ollivier—the Right and Left Centres—these Arcadians clearly were not of them; and how the continuance of official candidatures would benefit the Arcadians, seeing that they were not likely to be official candidates under the new régime, it is difficult to perceive. They must either be so dull as not to understand the change that has taken place in France since the beginning of December, or they hoped to embarrass the Government, and so force a return to personal rule—a course which, as they may perhaps suppose, the Emperor would be nothing loth to follow. They have been signally checkmated, however; and, having been made to feel their insignificance as a party, it may be hoped that there will now be an end of their anti-constitutional intrigues.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

IN our own Legislature the great event of the week has been Mr. Childers's statement in moving the Navy Estimates on Monday night; and most satisfactory that statement was, and magnificently did Mr. Childers perform the work he had to do. He showed that the British Admiralty Board now acts in accordance with a clearly-defined and settled policy; that economy and efficiency are henceforth to be combined in naval affairs; and that those who are responsible to Parliament for the acts of the department are to be masters there, and not, as heretofore, the mere instruments of permanent officials. Mr. Childers and his able coadjutor, Mr. Baxter, have brought business experience, clear heads, and strong wills to bear upon their work; and the result is success in accomplishing what has baffled many preceding occupants of their posts. Red-tapism, departmental *inertia*, and official mysticism generally, are routed, and the nation is about to reap the benefit of their discomfiture. "This year the Naval Estimates are less than in any financial year since 1858-9. This year the British Navy is, we firmly believe, in a state of greater efficiency, in proportion to the navies of other nations, than at any time within the last quarter of a century." That is the opinion pronounced by the leading journal on the results of Mr. Childers's efforts; and all, save party hacks bound to fight a losing party battle, concur in the sentiment. The British Navy will cost £2,000,000 less in 1870-1 than it did in 1868-9, and will be more efficient. Think of that, Mr. John Bull! and be grateful to the men who have accomplished so great a feat on your behalf.

The criticisms of Mr. Corry on the First Lord's policy were feeble in the extreme. He first indicated his concurrence in the retrenchments made by claiming credit for having himself effected a portion of them; and then he went on to complain that retrenchments had been attempted at all, thereby proving how weak are his convictions, and how confused is his mind, as regards the matter in hand. The country may well congratulate itself on being relieved from the incumbency of a Minister of the calibre of the late Conservative First Lord of the Admiralty, who, though well meaning enough, is clearly unequal to the task of managing, and reforming, the most extravagant and wasteful department of the public service. In fact, Mr. Corry emphatically showed his incompetence by vindicating the very wastefulness he ought to have stopped when in office, and which he should aid his successor in extirpating now. He complained that certain officials had been dismissed, and was effectually met by Mr. Baxter's simple but significant declaration, "We are getting rid of certain gentlemen who did nothing," save draw salaries from the public purse. On other points Mr. Corry was answered in an equally effective style.

The late First Lord has been on an excursion during the Parliamentary recess round the Royal dockyards in search of grievances, and has picked up a number of wonderful stories from discontented officials there. These stories he retailed to the House on Monday night, and thereby afforded Mr. Baxter an opportunity of making a crushing reply. Mr. Corry had been told that the supply of stores was so small that the dockyards were only living from hand to mouth; and Mr. Baxter showed that there are supplies in hand of all necessary articles sufficient to last for periods of from five to fifty years. Some sheathing paper, Mr. Corry said, delivered at the dockyards, was exceedingly bad; and Mr. Baxter showed that said paper must have been of Mr. Corry's own ordering, for the present Board had never made a contract for paper. Leather, for hose, had been supplied by a firm at Dundee, the town that returns Mr. Baxter to Parliament, the insinuation being that the Secretary of the Navy had been favouring his own friends at the public expense; but Mr. Baxter knew nothing of the firm in question, and the leather sent in by that firm was found, on being tested,

to be the best delivered. Then Mr. Corry had been informed that "tremendously bad coal" had been delivered, and that when the dockyard authorities rejected a cargo thereof, they were peremptorily told by the Admiralty to receive it; the facts of the matter being that the coal in question was smithy coal, and was objected to at the dockyard because it was too small—a reason that excited Mr. Baxter's suspicions, seeing that coal for smithy purposes cannot be too small. On inquiry, it was found that the dockyard officers had been in the habit of burning the nation's coal in their private houses, and that the cargo in question, though just suited for public uses, was too small for the parlour fires of dockyard officers, and therefore was rejected!—facts which show that men of keener discernment and more nerve than Mr. Corry are wanted at the Admiralty. These are a few of the circumstances brought out in the debate on Monday; and, coupled with the stoppage by the present Board of the system of taking bribes and douceurs for passing contracts, fully account for the fact that Mr. Childers and Mr. Baxter are unpopular at the dockyards. Persons who have long practised "picking and stealing" with impunity, do not relish having their "little parki-its" stopped; and naturally dislike those who stop them. Magistrates and policemen are never popular with rogues; and rogues are the men who take what is not theirs and who accept bribes to betray the interests committed to their care. The nation, however, will look at these matters from a different point than do dockyard officers and Admiralty clerks, and will applaud the Ministers who "rout out" idle men living on public pay and consign to "condign punishment" the accepters of bribes in order that contractors may swindle the nation.

HARVEY'S DIVERGING SEA TORPEDO.

SINCE Captain Warner's experiments with the longrange and his feat of blowing up a brig off Brighton, various contrivances have been produced with the view of rendering the torpedo an effective weapon of warfare. During the late American Civil War torpedoes of many kinds were used on both sides with different results; more recently a series of experiments were conducted on the Medway, near Chatham, on which occasion the *Terpsichore*, an old sailing-frigate, was destroyed at the third discharge by submerged torpedoes, ignited by electricity. The greatest difficulty was experienced on that occasion in getting the vessel immediately over the torpedo, which was duly effected at the third discharge, the first and second resulting in beautiful, but harmless, columns of spray.

The experiments lately conducted at Portsmouth with Harvey's moving sea torpedo were indeed of vastly different character. In those at Chatham above referred to great pains were taken to place an old hulk in the position to be destroyed. At Portsmouth, on the contrary, the most handy vessel, perhaps, in the service (Royal Sovereign) was unable to avoid the attack of the tug *Camel*, armed with two of Harvey's torpedoes.

The weapon under notice, and of which we give an illustration, is the joint invention of Captain John Harvey, R.N., and his nephew, Commander Frederick Harvey, R.N., who, after twenty-five years of study and practice, have at last brought their torpedo to a high state of efficiency.

The contrivance called the "otter" is familiar to most fishermen, and may be described as a piece of plank loaded with lead at its lower edge, so as to float just awash, and used by having a tow-line made fast to the centre of a span of rope attached to the side of the plank. When the fisherman walks along the bank with the tow-line, the "otter" shoots off into the stream, carrying a baited line, which drags along the bottom or veers out one end of a net. The inventor has adopted this principle in his torpedo, which differs from all others, inasmuch as, immediately on being thrown overboard, it advances to the attack, and, its contact with the enemy's ship once obtained—which, indeed, is almost a matter of absolute certainty—the destruction of the vessel is inevitable. The explosion, it must be observed, is under human control till the last instant.

By the courtesy of Mr. William Nunn, of St. George's-street, London Docks, manufacturer and part proprietor of the invention, we have been enabled to give an illustration of this torpedo. It will be seen to consist of a narrow wooden box bound strongly with iron, longer on the top than the bottom, and with the corners cut off at a certain angle. This performs the duty of the "otter," and contains a metal case charged with powder manufactured specially by the inventors, and of from twelve to fifteen times the strength of the best sporting powder. On the top of the box are two ingeniously-contrived levers—one projecting upwards and one forwards and to the side, so that in whatever direction the contact is brought about by the towing of the torpedo, whether meeting, passing, or crossing the ship attacked, the explosion shall be certain. The explosion is effected by these levers coming in contact with the side or bottom of the enemy's vessel, and pressing down the centre pin or bolt armed at the lower end with a percussion-cap of peculiar construction. The torpedo, divested of this central bolt, becomes a mere case of powder, and, as such, may be stowed with safety in the magazine.

The most noticeable point in the whole construction is the arrangement by which the explosion is perfectly under control. It consists simply of a pin placed at right angles through the central bolt. To this pin is attached a small line similar to a log-line, and by this it may be withdrawn when the torpedo has diverged any distance from the ship; the pin being retained in its place by a piece of twine, so as to be secure against accidental removal, a sharp jerk of the safety-line breaks the string and withdraws the pin. In the event of the vessel proving a friend, the safety-pin secures her from injury.

It is essentially necessary that these torpedoes should be sinkable to any depth required. This is effected by ballast applied in proportion to the speed of the towing vessel, &c. One of the plates of ballast is shown beside the torpedo. These are placed on the bottom of the box according to a scale compiled by the inventor, so as to combine a certain amount of sinkage with a "hugging" contact of the bottom of the vessel attacked. Both the towing and safety lines are rolled up on reels and governed by brakes; and the weapon can be used with the greatest effect with between fifty and one hundred fathoms of line paid out, the torpedo diverging at an angle of 45 deg. with the wake of the towing vessel.

Our other illustration represents the official trials made at Portsmouth, by order of the Admiralty, during the past fortnight, which were described in our last week's Number.

Great satisfaction was expressed by the officials present at the manner in which the machinery for the working of the towing and safety lines performed its duty; this, together with the construction of the torpedoes, both withstanding the heavy work they were subjected to, and proving the reliability of the system, reflect the highest credit on the manufacturer, Mr. Nunn, who has already earned the confidence of her Majesty's Government by his manufacture of binnacles, flashing signals, and telegraphs for both branches of the service; and we are very glad that the nautical skill and long practical experience of the inventor was brought to bear in planning and directing these operations, and that their manipulation was conducted under his personal superintendence.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

In the Legislative Body, on the 24th ult., M. Ernest Picard laid on the table a proposal forbidding any candidate to be in any way favoured by the Government, and preventing the communal agents from distributing a candidates' voting-papers. This measure provides that the presidents of the committees entrusted with the task of ascertaining the results of the elections shall be appointed by the Municipal Councils; that the votes shall in future be handed in inclosed in envelopes; and that the law of 1864 shall not be applied to electoral meetings. The Chamber then resumed the discussion on the interpellation relative to the official candidatures, when M. Granier de Cassagnac said that, in consequence of the declarations made on the preceding day by the Minister of the Interior, which he felt convinced expressed the real intentions of the Government, he renounced the right of addressing the House on the subject. M. Emile Ollivier thereupon rose and said:—"Allow me; there must be no misunderstanding. I cannot separate my statements from those of M. Chevandier de Valdrôme. They both signify that the Government, remaining faithful to its former declarations, will not have any official candidature, and will preserve the strictest neutrality at the elections." This announcement was received with loud cheers, even from the Left benches. M. Martel said, in view of such precise statements from the Government, he proposed that the Chamber should pass to the order of the day, pure and simple. M. Cassagnac expressed regret at the declaration just fallen from M. Ollivier; and he maintained that the Government had a right to interfere in the elections. M. Ollivier then ascended the tribune to reply to M. Granier de Cassagnac, and made the following speech:—

When we accepted the responsibility of power we also accepted the duty of its defence, a task, however, which we have only undertaken to perform by dignified and efficacious means. We do not intend to return to the errors of an electoral system which is now a thing of the past. The Government, being based upon the majority of the Chamber, needs no such artificial support as that which has been claimed on its behalf. M. Granier de Cassagnac cited the case of M. Cassimir Perrier, who was an advocate of Government interference at elections. But there is a fundamental difference between the present Cabinet and that of M. Cassimir Perrier. When that gentleman took office the country was in the mature possession of complete liberty. When we were called upon to form a Government it was at a period succeeding too great a concentration of power. We should be justly held up to contempt if, while satisfying the demands of the Liberal party, we were not at the same time to ensure the preservation of order. We shall not abandon those who have supported the reigning power for eighteen years, nor do we intend to separate from ourselves—to separate from the principles of our past conduct. If the Sovereign has honoured us with his confidence, it has been because we represented a certain number of ideas; we should weaken the governing power if by our acts we effaced them.

This speech was received with cheers, especially from the Left and the Left Centre. Many members on the Right benches remained silent. The sitting was suspended, and great excitement prevailed. The deputies assembled in several groups, discussing the Ministerial declaration; and there was a general belief that its results would be of a very important character. On the resumption of the sitting M. Pinard, on behalf of the Right, declared that, after M. Ollivier's statement, it was impossible to support the Cabinet. He therefore brought forward an order of the day couched in terms expressive of the views of M. de Cassagnac. After some discussion, this amendment was rejected, by 188 votes to 56, the majority including MM. Favre and Picard and almost the entire of the members of the Left.

Official advices have been received from the Senegal Settlements, under date of Feb. 16 last. There was an engagement on the 9th between a column of 500 French troops and 2000 native rebels, when the latter were defeated with heavy losses.

The *Débats* announces—on the authority of a private letter, which, it says, is entitled to the fullest credit—that a French Bishop, whose name it does not consider necessary to give, has so little confidence in the Roman post office that when he writes to one of his dioceses upon any subject of importance he intrusts his letter to a person upon whom he can rely, who posts it for him in Florence! The Bishop referred to is Monseigneur Dupanloup.

ITALY.

The *Opinione* states that the modifications of this year's estimates of the public liabilities and revenue have been finally drawn up and communicated to the Budget Committee. The same paper points out that these corrected estimates show the most striking changes. The liabilities are of the aggregate amount of 759,553,000 lire, showing an increase of 23,000,000 over the original estimate. The ordinary revenues have decreased from 910,590,000 lire to 863,706,000 lire; while the extraordinary receipts have increased from 25,694,000 lire to 26,623,000 lire. The total difference between the present and the original estimate is about 45,955,000. Summarising the modifications of the expenditure in all branches of the Ministry, the total amounts to 1,111,871,000 lire. The total receipts are 950,538,000 lire, which sum includes the proceeds from the Church property. The deficit for 1870, therefore, is 161,332,000 lire.

SPAIN.

The Spanish papers applaud the French Government for arresting Don Carlos and sending him back to Switzerland. It seems, however, to be thought in Madrid that sooner or later he will leave Geneva and attempt to enter Spain. His partisans are said to be only waiting for a signal from him in order to take the field. The province of Toledo is likely, it is thought, to be the centre of their movements, and the early part of this month the date of the rising.

A petition has been presented to the Spanish Cortes by a deputation, representing the working men of Madrid, requesting the Government to take some steps to relieve the distress from which the petitioners allege they are suffering. They state that at the present moment more than 40,000 operatives, whose only patrimony is their labour, are in great danger of perishing of hunger for want of work. They therefore urge the Cortes "to settle the social question without delay," by whatever means they may deem best, and thus save the working men from "certain death" and the country from "serious conflicts."

In Monday's sitting of the Cortes Senor Figuerola, Minister of Finance, in reply to an interpellation, said, "Should no further expenditure be caused by a Carlist rising the deficit will be 613 million reals, as arrears of taxes to the amount of 300 million have yet to be collected." The Government, he stated, was in a position to meet all pressing wants of the State. The receipts from the customs, the lotteries, and stamp duties had increased, as had also the receipts of the railways. He also stated that the Bank of Spain had placed its resources at the disposal of the Government. Senor Castellar announced that on Saturday next he would interpellate the Government on the subject of its foreign policy, and Senor Rivero announced that he would reply.

PORTUGAL.

Rumours are said to be rife in Lisbon of an impending attempt at revolution, and military and police measures of precaution are being adopted by the Government. There has been, however, up to the present, no disturbance of order, and it is said to be generally believed that the precautionary steps which the Government is taking are merely electioneering tactics.

GERMANY.

The North German Parliament appears as little tolerant of the dictation of Count Bismarck as is the Prussian Diet. At the sitting of the Parliament on Tuesday, notwithstanding the strong and decided opinion of the Count against a motion for the abolition of capital punishment, it was carried by 118 votes against 81.

THE UNITED STATES.

The House of Representatives, by 107 votes against 48, has passed a resolution declaring that the interests of the country

demand such a tariff on foreign imports as will best protect home manufactures and industries without impairing the revenue.

A telegram received in Philadelphia from San Domingo states that the inhabitants, by a large majority, voted, on Feb. 19, for annexation to the United States. Small opposition was shown.

Mr. Deweese, a Republican from North Carolina, has resigned his seat in the House of Representatives to avoid expulsion for having sold a West Point cadetship. His example was followed by Mr. Golladay, a Democrat from Kentucky, against whom similar charges are under the consideration of the Investigation Committee. Three more members of the House, two of them belonging to the Republican and one to the Democratic party, are also charged with a like offence.

PARAGUAY.

According to advices from Paraguay, Lopez had abandoned his position at Fernader, leaving his sick behind. General Camero had routed 600 Paraguayans at Concepcion. Count d'Eu had proceeded to the latter place, leaving a garrison at Curuguaty. Lopez was not without resources; and, whenever an occasion offered, he attacked the Brazilians.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

At the opening of the Parliament of New Brunswick, on the 19th ult., the Governor referred in his speech to the attention which the subject of emigration to the British colonies was exciting in this country. "Tens of thousands," he added, "able and willing to work, and who are to a certain extent a burden upon the charities of the mother country, could in many portions of our Dominion at once earn a comfortable subsistence, and within a few years become thrifty farmers, as thousands have already done, and add materially to the strength of the Empire; and I trust you will devise such measures as will secure to this province a share of the prospective immigration to the Dominion, sufficient to supply the present demand for farm labour, and lead to the early occupation of our wilderness land."

THE RED RIVER.

Advices from the Red River Territory were received at Toronto on Monday, which state that the Convention at Winnipeg had finished its labours, and had appointed a Government, nominating Rielle as President. Three delegates had been chosen to proceed to Ottawa to negotiate with Governor M'Tavish. Two of the Canadian prisoners had been set at liberty, and it was expected that the others would soon be released, and there were further symptoms of a conciliatory disposition. A telegram from Toronto, of Tuesday's date, however, says:—"Affairs at Fort Garry have taken a new turn. Dr. Schultz, Major Bolton, and other loyal Canadians and English settlers, have raised an armed force, repudiating the Provisional Government of the in-urgents, and demanding Rielle's retirement. They number from 400 to 500 men, with two pieces of artillery. Rielle, who commands at Fort Garry, threatens, on the other hand, to bombard the town if the English should attack him. He still holds twenty Canadians as prisoners."

THE DUKE DE MONTPEISIER.

In reply to an article recently published in the *Imparcial*, commenting upon his late visit to Madrid, the Duke de Montpensier has written a letter, in which he says:—

Your journal supposes that my pretensions as a candidate for the Spanish throne interpose an obstacle to the definitive constitution of the country, that the engagements which bind one fraction of the majority in the Chamber to the support of my aspirations prevent the union of the Monarchical deputies in the selection of a Sovereign. Your article concludes by explaining the opposition to my candidature, on the ground that my political views do not satisfy the Liberal parties. Upon this latter point I do not think it opportune at this moment to make declarations which would appear to be uttered for the occasion, and I shall certainly not accept the gratuitous description of my opinions which the writer has put forth. I limit myself to observing that I have taken an oath to observe the Constitution of 1869. With respect to my position as a candidate for the throne, I desire that it may be understood once and for all that I am not, and have not been, a pretender to the crown. When special circumstances obliged me in December, 1868, to address the public press—whose mission I respect while deploring its errors—I declared in the most explicit manner that I was perfectly prepared to respect the decision of the Constituent Cortes, the sole representatives for me then as now of the national sovereignty. In making this unambiguous declaration it is quite clear that I promised to accept and to defend the Monarchy who should be chosen. I therefore thought I had said sufficient to warrant me in observing silence for the future. If politicians of the different sections into which our well-beloved Spain is divided have thought of me as a possible occupant of the throne no engagement binds them to me. Of many among them I do not know even their names, but I do most heartily thank them for the signal and unmerited honour they have done me by their favourable opinion. Finally, although the desire of contributing to the welfare of a great nation by directing its destinies is sufficiently noble to be openly avowed, I must declare that I have given no authority to any one to urge the accomplishment of that desire in my favour. Awaiting the definitive constitution of my country, it is sufficient for me to be a citizen and a soldier of Spain, devotedly attached to the country in which I have lived happily for twenty-one years, and upon the soil of which my wife and my children have been born.

Receive, &c.,

Alhama (Aragon), Feb. 18, 1870.

ANTOINE D'ORLEANS.

EPISCOPAL CONCORD AT ROME.—The following singular letter has been addressed by the Bishop of Laval to the *Semaine Religieuse*, and is published in that journal:—"Rome, Feb. 7.—My dear M. Descars, People are always talking in the diocese of Laval about M. de la Motte Dupanloup. Well, there must be an end of that. I declare now before God, and as one about to meet His judgment, that I would rather die—fall dead at once—than follow the Bishop of Orleans in the course which he is now taking, and into which the supposed authority ascribed to him is deluding some members of my diocese. You do not know what he is doing. You do not know what he is saying here, nor what his adepts are saying and doing. I know it. I hear it with my ears. No; better die this instant than lend a hand to these designs—to these unjustifiable manoeuvres. I say it, and would maintain it with my last breath. I request, I desire, my dear Editor, that these lines may be inserted in their integrity in your earliest number. I insist upon it, and I assume the whole responsibility upon myself alone. If after that I shall be unable to appear again in Laval, I will very humbly solicit from the Holy Father permission to die at Rome. Adieu, my dear Descars. May these words obtain the widest possible circulation throughout my diocese! I do not trouble myself beyond its limits, nor is there need that I should do so. Adieu, in God and for ever, CASIMIR-ALEXIS, Bishop of Laval."

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BEAT INSTITUTION.—On Thursday a meeting of this institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi—the Duke of Northumberland in the chair. Richard Lewis, Esq., the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, the silver medal of the institution and a copy of the vote inscribed on vellum were granted to Captain David Robertson, R.N., assistant inspector of life-boats to the institution, in acknowledgment of his gallant services in putting off in the Yarmouth and G. rleston life-boats, on the 13th and 14th ult., during a heavy easterly gale, and saving twelve out of thirteen persons forming the crews of the wrecked vessels *Giovannina A.* of Venice, and the *Favourite*, of Arbroath, which were respectively stranded on Gorleston and Yarmouth beaches. £32 5s. were also voted to pay the expenses of the boats on these occasions; and £28 for two other services rendered by the same life-boat at Yarmouth in saving the crews, numbering fourteen men, of the wrecked schooner *St. Cyran*, of Hull, and the smack *Admiral*, of Yarmouth. Rewards amounting to £303 17s. were also granted to the crews of twenty-nine other life-boats of the society for various services during recent heavy storms. The life-boats of the institution have saved altogether during the first two months of the present year alone 170 persons, from different distressed vessels, every one of whom would probably have perished in the absence of the help of the life-boats. Various other rewards were likewise granted to the crews of different shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts; and payments to the amount of about £1200 were ordered to be made to various life-boat establishments. Various liberal contributions were announced as having been sent from Bradford, Reading, Dundee, Northampton, Dublin, Henley-on-Thames, Settle, Yardley, and other places. The "British Workman" life-boat was ordered to be stationed at Palling, on the coast of Norfolk. A public meeting has been held at Dartmouth, convened and presided over by the Mayor, at which it was decided that a life-boat was not needed there. A new life-boat had recently been sent to Appledore, on the north coast of Devon. The annual meeting of the society is to be held on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at the London Tavern. His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, P.C., president of the institution, has promised to take the chair on the occasion. Reports were read from Captain J. B. Ward, R.N., the inspector of life-boats, and from the assistant inspector, on their recent visits to different life-boat stations.

MR. LOWE AND THE BREWERS.

A LARGE deputation of brewers, headed by Mr. Whitbread, M.P.; Mr. Bass, M.P.; and Mr. Mundella, M.P., waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at his official residence, last week, to urge upon his consideration the alleged hardship and arbitrary character of the tax imposed upon brewers in lieu of the hop duties.

Mr. Pryor (of Truman and Hanbury), who was introduced by Mr. Bass, opened the proceedings by assuring Mr. Lowe that nothing but the feeling that there was the most pressing necessity to have an adjustment of the malt duties would have induced the brewers to trouble the Exchequer. The speaker stated that it was supposed the great brewers were in favour of the tax, as it enabled them to deal a blow at the smaller brewer, who had no means of recouping himself for the payment of the tax except by lowering the quality of his liquor; but this was not the fact. He then proceeded to give the history of the tax. The income tax, he said, was imposed by Sir Robert Peel, in 1844, in order that he might enter upon his free-trade policy.

Mr. Lowe remarked that he thought the tax was imposed in 1842. Mr. Pryor said the tax had continued since that time, and was a heavy burden to the trader. By the imposition of this tax the duties on bricks, soap, and paper had been entirely abolished, and various customs had been either repealed or reduced for the benefit of the trader and the public. In 1862 Mr. Gladstone, being much pressed by the hop-growers, gave up the excise duty on hops; but, instead of relieving the trader and the public, as in all other cases, he recouped himself by placing a direct and arbitrary tax on the brewer of 1s. a quarter on malt, which amounted to 3d. on each barrel of beer, as a license. One plea for this was want of money. The licensed brewers submitted quietly to the imposition, expecting vainly that the first surplus in the Exchequer would relieve them; while the private brewer, on his first complaint, was exempted, and had never paid the tax. The tax was unprecedented, unjust, and a direct libel on the free-trade policy of the country, and it would not have been submitted to so long by any other class of traders in the kingdom. The fact that this partial tax had been borne so long rendered good the claim now pressed for exemption.

In reply to an inquiry by Mr. Lowe, whether there were any more speakers,

Mr. Bass replied that it was not intended to say more than had been said by Mr. Pryor, as the matter was so simple.

Mr. Lowe said it did not appear quite so simple to him, and he should like to hear how the deputation made this tax out to be a libel on free trade.

Mr. Pryor pointed out that the duty which had been paid by the crop-grower was now transferred to the brewer, but that other duties on the raw material, when repealed, were not placed on the manufacturer.

Mr. Lowe still held that he could not see how the imposition of this duty infringed the principle of free trade. Of course, it might be said that all taxes or duties were infringements of the free trade principle; but then the Government must have money. It might be very wrong to tax beer, for this was what this impost really was, but he could not regard it as a tax specially upon brewers.

Several speakers urged that the tax was specially upon brewers, as it could not be transferred by them either directly to the consumer or indirectly by lowering the quality of the beer.

Mr. Lowe said the hop duties, if his memory served him correctly, were taken off in consequence of certain gambling transactions. There was no intention at all of lowering the tax on beer in taking off those duties; and for his part he should like people to have beer as cheap as possible. This could not be a brewers' tax, for the brewers got the outlay back from the consumer, and the tax was not a burden on trade but on the consumer.

Several of the deputation denied that the outlay was obtained back, and said the tax was altogether exceptional, for the distiller and other trades did not pay like this.

Mr. Lowe said if he could accommodate the brewers by putting on a ten-guinea license instead of this duty, he would consider about it. The brewers would then be on an equality with the distillers (A laugh).

Mr. Waddell, of Birmingham, declared that the tax was felt by the brewers of that town, who numbered about 1800, as most vexatious, and, moreover, by its imposition hops had not been made any cheaper.

Mr. Bass added that when Mr. Gladstone repealed the hop duty and made the change of which the brewers complained—a course the like of which had not been seen in the history of finance—he stated that hops would be cheaper; but he (Mr. Bass) had been paying 20 per cent more for English hops since the duty had been off; for the growers, instead of having to bring their hops into market to pay the duty, as before, could now store them, and exact a higher price.

Mr. Lowe remarked that if the effect of the duty had been to cause a fictitious glut in the market in consequence of the growers' needs, he was glad the duty was abolished, for he considered that condition of things was not a desirable one. He had not heard anything to show him that this was not a tax on beer.

In answer to the statement, which was still further urged, that this was a brewers' tax, Mr. Lowe asked what the duty brought in, and he was informed that its amount was £410,000 last year, while only £300,000 had been looked for, whereas the hop duty had only been £194,000 in the last year of its imposition. On Mr. Lowe asking for the average of ten years, he was informed that the hop duty reached £313,000 per annum on the average.

Mr. Lowe said he would consider what the deputation had said, and he might at once tell them that their strongest argument for a change was their assertion that they could not get the amount of the tax from the consumer.

A member of the deputation remarked that the tax had been taken off the raw material on the mere asking of a parcel of hop-growers from Kent, and had been imposed upon the manufactured article.

Mr. Lowe rejoined that by this course less was taken out of the consumer's pocket, and of course taxation was "all of a piece."

The deputation then retired.

DULWICH COLLEGE.—The announcement has just been made of the establishment of eight scholarships of the value of £20 a year, tenable at the Upper School of Dulwich College. The scholarships are appropriated in equal proportions to the four parishes which claim a special interest in Edward Allen's foundation. It is hoped that the number of such scholarships will be largely increased in the course of the next few years. The first election of scholars will take place in May next.—*South London Press*.

NEW POSTAL TELEGRAPHY SCHOOL.—A new school of telegraphy, under the auspices of the Post-Office authorities, has just been brought into working order. For some time prior to the transfer on the 5th ult., the department had been employing a number of instruments for the instruction of persons in the employment of letter-receivers in the metropolitan district, and also for the examination of those who had been instructed elsewhere, and who came forward as candidates for admission into the department, it having been made an indispensable preliminary to such admission that the candidate should earn a certificate of competency from an examiner belonging to the department. Up to the date of the transfer the department had awarded about 130 such certificates. The upper portion of the large room in the General Post Office occupied by the telegraph department has now been partitioned off and used as a regular school of telegraphy. The work is to turn out a number of highly-trained telegraphists, it having been found that external tuition is not so reliable as it might be. A preliminary examination in general educational requirements has to be submitted to by entrants; and, we believe, in future nominations to "learner-ships" can only be obtained through the Postmaster-General. The hours from ten a.m. to six p.m. are devoted to this special instruction, and from six to eight to the instruction of persons connected with post-offices in the metropolitan district, which it is proposed shortly to open for telegraphic business. On the tables surrounding the room are placed numerous instruments of all the different classes and descriptions. Instruments at opposite sides of the room, and taken to represent towns far distant one from the other, are placed in connection, and constant telegrams are interchanged exactly in the same manner as in real work. The school may be taken as a miniature model of the telegraph system, and it is easy to see how much more efficient is the test afforded by actual work than that from mere formal exercises.

MR. PEABODY'S GIFT TO THE POOR OF LONDON.

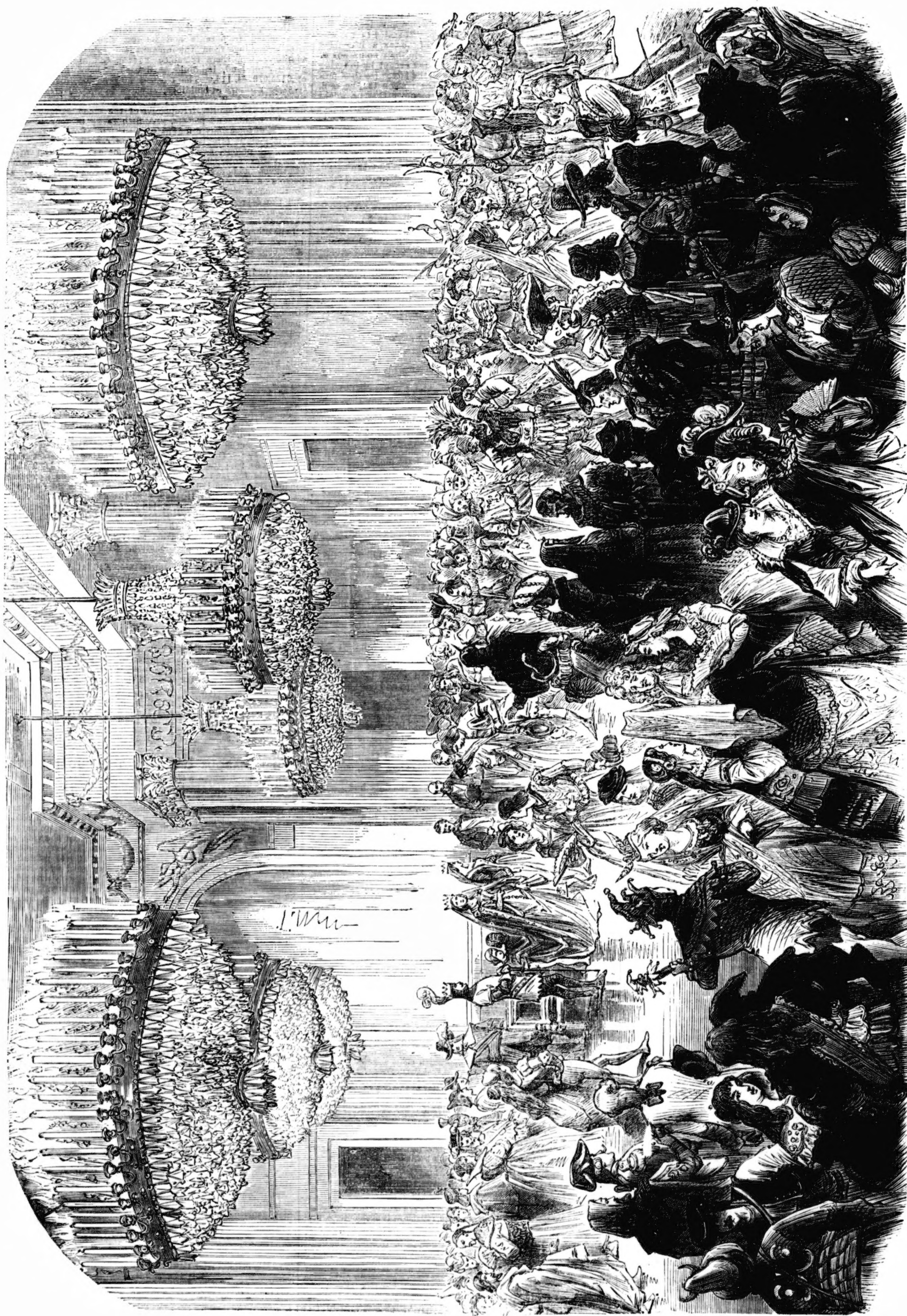
THE trustees of the Peabody fund have presented their annual report of proceedings for the year ending on Dec. 31, 1869. They avail themselves of the opportunity to express their deep sorrow at the death of the benevolent founder of the trust, who expired on Nov. 4 last. They also have the melancholy duty of recording the decease of one of their most valued and respected co-trustees, Sir James Emerson Tennent, Bart., whose death took place on March 6 last. The vacancy thus caused in their board has been filled by the election of the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart. To the original fund of £150,000 there has been added from rents and interest £26,809 13s. 8d.; and, after deducting from the amount the expenses attending its administration, there remained at the end of the year 1869, property in land, buildings, and cash in hand, to the amount of £175,079 8s. 11d. The trustees now possess, under the first trust, four groups of buildings, situated in Spitalfields, Islington, Shadwell, and Westminster; providing collectively accommodation for 498 families, irrespective of the rooms assigned to the superintendents and porters. A fifth range of four blocks at Chelsea, of somewhat different construction, affording tenements for sixty-eight families, is approaching completion. The tenements are of one, two, and three rooms each, and the weekly rent varies from 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d., according to the number of rooms and desirableness of location. The trustees also possess a site at Bermondsey, not yet built upon. The continued stagnation of trade at Shadwell and its vicinity, and the depressed state of the working classes in that part of London, have been unfavourable to the filling of the buildings there, about one fourth of the tenements being unoccupied. At all the other buildings there is an increasing demand for dwellings in excess of the accommodation. The second donation of £200,000, which only became available for building purposes in July last, has been increased by interest to the extent of £9171 0s. 7d. Under this trust the trustees have procured land at Brixton, Chelsea, and Southwark. The Brixton estate comprises about fifteen acres of land, and cost £16,311 16s. 3d. The site at Chelsea is situated on Cheyne-walk, near the Cadogan pier, and contains about an acre of land. The sum paid for this desirable location was £4200. The property purchased at Southwark is that formerly known as the Magdalen Hospital estate. It is situated on Blackfriars-road, in the parish of St. George, about half a mile from Westminster, Waterloo, Blackfriars, and Southwark Bridges, and comprises about three acres of land. The cost of this property was £13,200. Mr. Peabody, by his last will and testament, added to the second trust the sum of £150,000; but this, by the terms of the gift, will not become available until 1873. The sum total of his gifts to the two trusts amounts to £500,000. The cost of the general management of the trusts during the past year, including salaries, was £293 13s. 6d. The fiscal statement of the first trust, from its commencement in 1862 to the end of December, 1869, is as follows:—Dr.—Original Fund, £150,000; interest earned, £16,018 3s. 9d.; Rents, £10,791 9s. 11d.; total, £176,809 13s. 8d. Cr.—Paid for land and buildings, £159,346 19s. 6d.; expense of management from 1862 to Dec. 31, 1868, £1436 11s. 3d.; ditto from Dec. 31, 1868, to Dec. 31, 1869, £293 13s. 6d.; East Indian Railway Five per Cent Debentures, £5148 7s. 5d.; cash at interest, £7000; ditto at interest Bank of England, £3576 11s.; ditto in hand, £7 11s.; total, £176,809 13s. 8d. The following is the financial statement of the second trust to Dec. 31, 1869:—Dr.—Original fund, £100,000; further donation, £100,000; interest earned, £9230 4s. 1d.; rents, Brixton estate, £240 16s. 6d.; total, £209,471 0s. 7d. Cr.—Brixton estate, £16,311 16s. 3d.; Consols, £46,375; East Indian Railway Five per Cent Debentures, £2767 15s. 7d.; London and North-Western Railway Four-and-a-half per Cent, £10,034 17s.; Great Indian Peninsula Railway Four-and-a-half per Cent, £2515 18s. 9d.; London and South-Western Railway Four per Cent, £20,000; Chelsea property, £4235 6s. 4d.; Magdalen Hospital property, £13,200; expense account, £85 7s.; cash at interest, £93,282 15s.; ditto, at Bank of England, £662 4s. 8d.; total, £209,471 0s. 7d. The following table shows the cost of each estate, gross income for the past year, rate per cent of expenditure, which includes rates, taxes, insurance, repairs, and working expenses, to income, and the rate per cent on the cost:—

	Cost.	Gross Income.	Expenses.	Per cent of Expenditure.
Spitalfields	£ 27,315 11 3	£ 1036 10 8	£ 387 18 6	37 4
Islington	£ 40,436 9 7	£ 1605 15 9	£ 605 2 6	37 4
Shadwell	£ 44,972 3 1	£ 1532 4 6	£ 711 16 4	46 4
Westminster	£ 30,700 2 10	£ 1144 12 9	£ 379 17 11	33 4

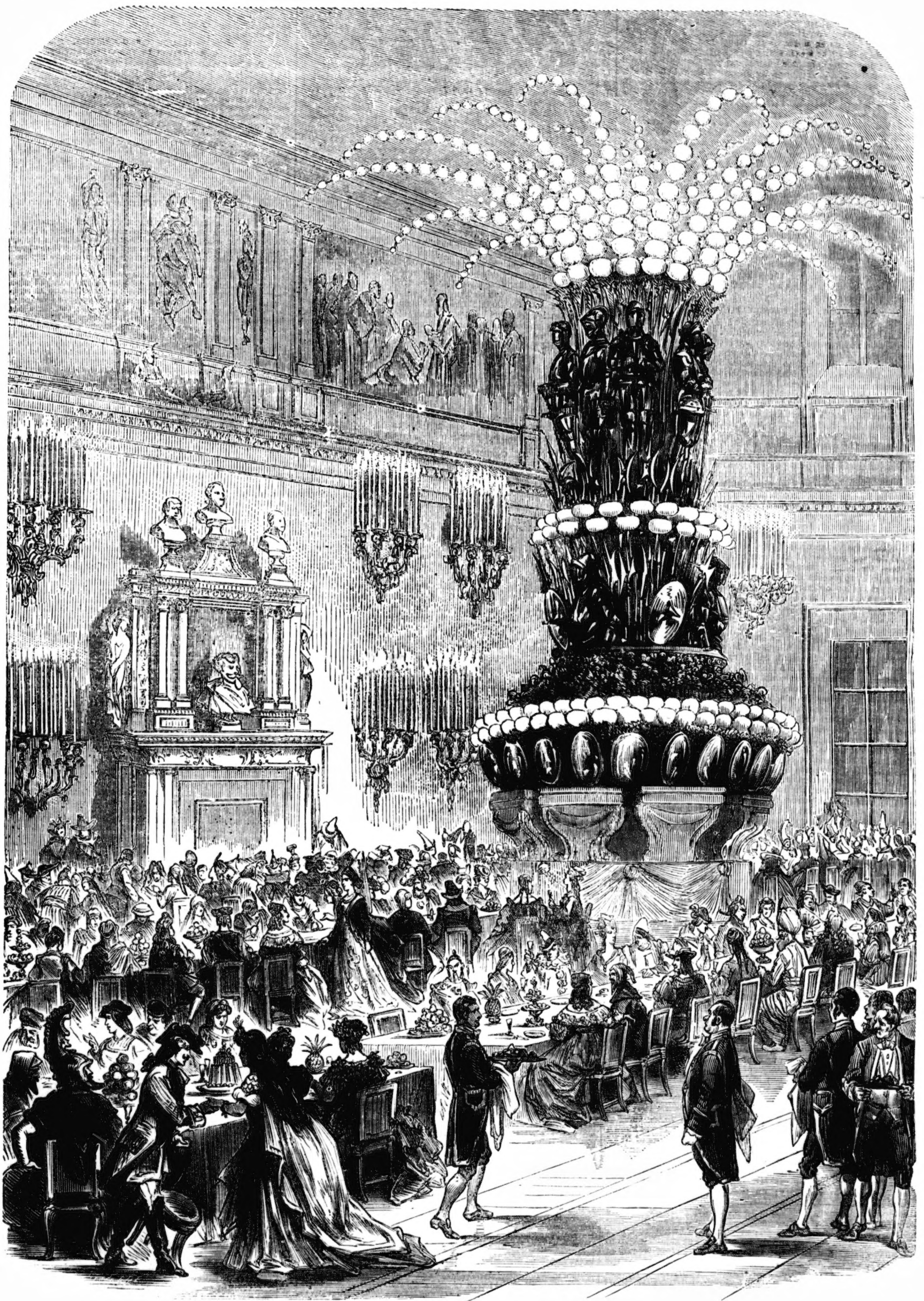
BAL MASQUE GIVEN BY THE DUC D'AOSTA.

IN England, where a Court ball is one of the quietest and most sober affairs of the season and where bals masques are generally confined either to private juvenile parties or to the "gala" nights of questionable casinos and dancing-gardens, we have seldom been able to witness such an assembly where the rôle of each character was sustained with successful dignity. Last season we gave some account of the grand receptions in Venice during the visit of the Empress of the French, when "fancy-dress balls" were among the festivities of the occasion, and we are now able to publish illustrations of the latest "bal masque" connected with state ceremony, which has also been associated with princely magnificence. About a fortnight ago the saloons of the Royal palace at Turin displayed the marvellous preparations that had been made for an assembly to which the highest Italian society had received invitations nearly two months in advance. The result of this elaborate preparation was a scene ravalling, if it did not exceed, those of Venice itself. At an early hour of the evening a large number of guests in rich and varied costumes, which might have exhausted not only the biography of history but also of poetry and romance, had gathered in the splendid apartments of the palace, the Knights of the Annunziata alone dispensing with costume, their traditional uniform being held sufficient. The diversity, piquancy, and, above all, the scrupulous accuracy of detail in the crowd—who formed, not a bal masque, since they wore no masks, but a bal costumé, where the dresses were themselves a disguise—showed to advantage beneath the softened blaze of a thousand lustres; and the contrasts of the rich colours, the gleam of jewels, and the various fantastic fashions made up a scene totally indescribable. The carriages entered by the garden, and drew up at the entrance to that splendid salle d'armes, containing the richest and most authentic collection in the world. That salle was in itself a magnificent sight, for the light fell upon exquisitely wrought pieces of ancient armour, and shone upon weapons, breast-plates, and suits of mail. Here the Duc d'Aosta received his guests, his own costume being that of the twelfth century, and representing the founder of the house of Savoy: a richly-gilt coat of mail, a surcoat of green velvet, and the coronet of a Count. The Princess appeared in a white robe, with an ample mantle of green velvet, the train of which was supported by two pages. Princes Humbert and Camille were also present, and all the household of the Royal family formed a most effective group around the Princess. Supper was served in the famous Swiss Saloon, where a fresh object of interest and admiration had been prepared in the shape of a superb trophy of arms, embedded with a profusion of exquisite flowers, and lighted by spreading branches of lamps, which appeared like a palm-tuft, or a *jet de feu*, at the summit of the trophy.

LARGE BEQUEST TO CARDINAL CULLEN.—The late Mr. Charles Egan, woollen merchant, of High-street, Dublin, has by will bequeathed a very large sum of money, amounting to somewhere about £240,000 in personality, and funded property and real estate of the value of £1800 per annum, to Cardinal Cullen for Roman Catholic charities and other purposes. The bequest is an absolute one; but the will is not unlikely to be contested by some of the testator's relatives to whom but a slender provision was made, and the point to be raised is whether the gift of personality is or is not void for remoteness.



COSTUME BALL GIVEN BY THE DUKE D'AOSTA AT THE ROYAL PALACE, TURIN: RECEPTION OF THE GUESTS.



THE DUKE D'AOSTA'S BALL: THE SUPPER-ROOM, WITH TROPHY OF ARMS.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 368.

WORK, AND NOT TALK.

ON Tuesday last Parliament had been in Session three weeks, and almost every night the House of Commons had risen early, although it has before it a programme of work which, for quantity and importance, is perhaps unprecedented. How is it, then, our readers may ask, that the House has risen so early? Why did it not resolutely put its shoulder to the wheel and push the work forward? Is it lazy? or was it scared by the heavy work before it, and did not like to begin? It is but natural that outsiders should ask these questions, and it is our duty to answer them. The House, then, was neither lazy nor scared; it never was more vigorous, courageous, and "spry," as the Yankees say. The truth is, the House, though it has rarely sat up to twelve o'clock—only once, we believe—has really done a very considerable stroke of work. Indeed, we do not remember that it ever did more, or so much, in so short a time. But then it has worked silently. There has been very little speaking, and no wrangling. The discussion on the first reading of the Irish Land Bill lasted but a few hours. The debate on the first reading of the Educational Bill was shorter still. Mr. Cardwell's scheme for Army reform was unfolded, and the debate thereon ended in about three hours. This is a subject which only a few years ago would have set the tongues of all the military and militia officers wagging, but on this occasion the debate was short and listless. That enormous Merchant Shipping Bill, containing over 600 clauses, was polished off and sent to a Select Committee in a surprisingly short time; and the compulsory pilotage measure in less. Besides these Government bills, a dozen or two bills have been laid upon the table by private members, but not a single bill has been much debated. The reader will see, then, that the House has worked; but it has worked silently, has not wasted its time in talking, and therefore could rise early.

TORPOR IN THE CONSERVATIVE RANKS.

But why has the House talked so little? Listen, readers, and you shall have the phenomenon explained. Unimportant bills are, as a rule, not opposed when they are introduced, nor discussed at any length. Most of them pass this stage silently, and often unobserved. Nor is it usual to oppose the first reading of great measures like those on the Irish Land and Education. But it is certainly very unusual for such bills to pass their first stage so quietly as these have done. The first reading of the Reform Bill of 1861 was not opposed, but there was a debate upon the bill nine nights long. And only a few years ago, this Irish Land Bill, had it then been offered to the House, would have been discussed at its first stage with vehemence, and certainly for more than one night. Whence, then, this change? The cause of it must be looked for in the change which has occurred in the two great political parties. Five years ago the Conservative party was strong and compact, led with great skill and vigour, and, though in a minority, was inspired by hope. Whilst the Liberal party, though in a majority, was not compact, but disintegrated. There was not only dissatisfaction, but disloyalty, and even treason, in the ranks. In short, the Liberal army was, to use a military phrase, demoralised. Now look at the two parties. What a change! In the first place, it is easy to see that the relative strength of the two forces is altered. On the Liberal side the number of the members is so great that there is not room for them. Many of them are obliged to seek seats amongst their opponents on the other side. Whilst in the Conservative ranks on ordinary nights you observe patches of blank, unoccupied spaces; and even on important occasions it is noticeable that no Conservative finds now a difficulty in getting a seat. But this is not the only nor the greatest change. It is no new thing for the Conservative party to be confronted by a large majority. After the general election of 1831, the Whigs had a majority of more than 130, and yet with what gallantry and vigour the Tories fought! The election of 1865 placed them in a minority of more than seventy. But they were not cowed, nor did they bate one jot of heart or hope, but fought as vigorously as ever. But now note the party. How listless, how disheartened, how dispirited it is! When Gladstone moved his O'Donovan Rossa resolution, Disraeli made a spurt somewhat in his old style; and whilst he was speaking there was a stir as of life in the Conservative ranks. The old sounds of laughter and cheers, which we know so well, burst forth, but it was only a galvanic spasm. After Gladstone had delivered his effective reply, the torpor returned; the cloud which had lifted, or seemed to lift, fell thick as ever. This is the state of the Conservative party generally. The leaders of the party are in no better plight. They sit on the front bench, as usual, with Disraeli at their head; but, if rumour speaks truly, there is not much sympathy between the chief and his lieutenants. Real sympathy there never was; but then they had objects, purpose, and policy in common, which often knit men together for a time with bonds as strong as those of sympathy. But at present there is no common purpose; the leader has no policy to offer. Mr. Disraeli's position just now is singularly lonely. He had one friend on that bench—to wit, Lord Stanley; but he is gone, and it may be questioned whether the Conservative leader has another. Frequently have we seen Disraeli and the noble Lord chatting together, and not unfrequently these two would walk away from the House arm-in-arm. But rarely is the Tory chief so familiar with anybody else; and his position, as we have said, must be lonely, and even forlorn, especially if he reflects, as surely he must, that the ruin of his party is the result of his own policy—that in attempting to "dish the Whigs" he has dished the Conservatives. He is like a man who, having pulled his house about his ears, sits disconsolate among the ruins. Under all these circumstances, is it wonderful that we have hitherto had so little talk?

THE ADMIRALTY BATTLE.—THE FIRST LORD AND HIS FORCES.

Monday was the first late night of the Session. The House did not rise until five minutes past one; nor was there any lack of talk, for on that occasion Mr. Childers introduced the Navy Estimates, and the debate thereon lasted nearly seven hours. Nor was the talk dull and uninteresting, as talk upon these estimates used to be in the sleepy days of Palmerston's reign, when Lord Clarence Paget, the Secretary of the Admiralty (the First Lord being in the Upper House), had to open the Navy Budget. A great change has come over Admiralty management since those days. Earnest, able, daring reformers have got into power, and have done some unprecedentedly wonderful things since they took office; and on Monday night they came forward to tell us what they had effected and to defend their achievements. It was known that they would do this, and an unprecedented number of Navy people, old Admirals and officials of all grades, came down to hear the wondrous tale. Mr. Childers, the First Lord, appeared in his place more strongly supported than any First Lord has ever been in our time. On one side sat Mr. Baxter, the energetic, hawk-eyed, indomitable Secretary; on the other, Mr. George Otho Trevelyan and Lord John Hay, both Junior Lords—and these three are capable men—were evidently not mere listeners, for each had his books and papers on his knee following his chief as he unfolded his scroll; ever ready, if he needed a fact, financial or otherwise, to supply it, or to act as aide-de-camp to get what was wanted from the Comptroller or the Constructor of the Navy, or the Accountant-General, who were all under the gallery. But, in truth, the First Lord—so amply furnished was he, so diligently had he got up his case—needed but little help; but swept along, never hesitating for a fact nor faltering for an argument, for three hours. It was a wonderful speech. We have heard many First Lords' and Secretaries' speeches during the last twenty years; but nothing like this. It used to strike us in past days, when we had to listen to these Navy Budgets, that the object of the speaker was rather to conceal than reveal. This was the impression which Lord Clarence always produced upon the House. Mr. Childers evidently had nothing to conceal, but a vast deal to reveal. Let our readers ponder this one fact, for it is full

of meaning. It typifies, indeed, a change between the old and the new, *toto calo*, by the breadth of the whole heaven.

MR. CORY AND THE CONSERVATIVE FORCE.

But why, it may be asked, does our First Lord appear on the scene so strongly supported on this occasion? Are there enemies in the field in unusual force? Is his position to be attacked? Yes, this is so. On the opposite side you see them drawn up in battle array. There are the Right Honourable Henry Thomas Lowry Corry, late First Lord; Rear-Admiral Sir John Charles Dalrymple Hay, Bart., late Junior Lord; Henry George Charles Gordon Lennox, late Secretary to the Admiralty; and there is also the Right Hon. Sir John Somerset Pakington, Bart., who was First Lord in 1858-9, and again in 1866-7, as a relief, who may or may not volunteer "to support." This is not a very formidable force—not so formidable as it looks, for though in numbers it is nearly as strong as its opponents, it lacks ability and moral force, and, moreover, is badly armed, and has a bad cause. Mr. Corry is a high-minded gentleman, an industrious administrator, men say; and certainly, as we soon came to know, he is a very industrious collector of facts, or rather seeming facts; for it is possible that his discernment is not commensurate with his industry, and it soon appeared that his budget of what he thought were facts were chiefly mere fictions, though not of his invention. Under any circumstances, Mr. Corry is no match for Mr. Childers in a war like this. Nor can the late Secretary Lord Henry Lennox compare with his successor, Mr. Baxter. Lord Henry is an accomplished man, can speak uncommonly well, and, when suddenly called upon, two years ago, to introduce the Navy Estimates, in consequence of the illness of his chief, he quite charmed the House by the ease and grace with which he performed his task. But he has not had Mr. Baxter's training; nor does he possess a tithe of Mr. Baxter's knowledge and experience. Indeed, all business matter had to be hurriedly pumped into his Lordship; and, as to experience, he simply had had none. Whereas Mr. Baxter has been trained from his boyhood to business. All his knowledge of Admiralty matters has been gathered by himself. His Lordship never could feel himself at home at the Admiralty. But Mr. Baxter would drop into his work there as if to the manner born. Sir John Hay's reputation as a naval commander stands high. He has seen a good deal of service in many parts of the world, and can decorate his breast, when occasion calls, with no less than three war medals and two clasps. But, as a rule, neither military nor naval officers when they come into the House add to their laurels, and Sir John is no exception to the rule. By-the-by, where is Sir John's kinsman, Sir James Elphinstone? Is he invalided or abroad? There must have been something to hinder, or he would surely not have been absent from such a fray as this.

MR. CORY LEADS THE ATTACK.

The First Lord's speech we have already noticed, and have only this further to say about it. The case which Mr. Childers built up for his Administration was impugnable; so strong, indeed, in facts, connected together with sound reasoning, that, as one said, "you could not get a chisel into it." And so, when Mr. Corry rose to assail it, all knew that no skill which he possessed would enable him to perform successfully the task which he had rashly undertaken. And he himself must soon have discovered that he was failing; for, except now and then an emphatic cheer from his lieutenant, Sir John, there came from his party but little encouragement. Mr. Corry never was an animated speaker. He has no oratorical gifts. Though he is Irish, he has no wit, no humour, and no imagination. Indeed, he is not really Irish, but Scotch-Irish. He is the second son of the second Earl of Belmore, whose family came from Scotland no longer ago than the seventeenth century. The ex-First Lord's speech was long and dreary. It bristled with facts, or seeming facts; and if he could but have depended upon them, the speech would have been formidable. But, alas for him! we all knew that these were not real facts, but only semblances of facts, especially those statements which he made about the new purchase department, the leather, the hemp, the anchors, the timber, &c. But did, then, the right honourable gentleman, it may be asked, invent these things? He invent! A more honourable man does not live, but he is credulous. He had foolishly opened his ears to all the complaints and falsehoods of exasperated contractors who have lost their contracts, dishonest servants whose gains are gone, sleepy people whose *vis inertia* has been too ruthlessly disturbed; in short, all those who have suffered by the vigorous surgery and drastic medicine which have had to be applied to the department.

MR. BAXTER ROUTS THE ENEMY.

Mr. Corry spoke for two hours; and, though he was cheered by his friends when he sat down, victory clearly was with the Government. The First Lord's case stood impregnable as ever; but he had still Mr. Baxter in reserve, armed to the teeth and panting for the fray; and, as Mr. Corry had specially attacked the Secretary's administration, the word was given, and down rushed Mr. Baxter upon the foe. Then we had some fun—genuine, joll fun, the like of which the House has not enjoyed for many a day. Ha! how we wish we had that photographic power of the pen which some men have to describe the scene in the House as Mr. Baxter stood at the table demolishing, one by one, Mr. Corry's facts: the faces of the Government supporters all radiant with uncontrollable mirth; the countenances of the Opposition members, as they tried, out of praiseworthy respect to their chief, to keep down the corners of their mouths, and the mortified and somewhat angry looks of the said chief, as fact after fact was knocked over by the unerring and inexorable Secretary!

THE DEFEATED COMMANDER.

Poor Mr. Corry! It was certainly, as we then thought, mortifying to see his regiment of facts thus rudely handled. For many weeks he had industriously beat up for recruits for this regiment; for many more he had carefully exercised them, and dressed and drilled them. And when he had marshalled and got his forces into order, how proud of them he was, and how he longed for the day when he should bring them into action and prove their invincibility! And now to see them, one after another, amidst the exasperating cheers of his enemies, rolled in the dust, must indeed, we thought, be enough to vex the most imperturbable of men. Nor was it altogether a pleasant sight to calm lookers-on like ourselves. But we were consoled at last, when Mr. Corry rose and declared that, notwithstanding all that had been said, he still had faith in his facts, and still believed that they were "true as the Gospel." And really, as we have a sincere respect for Mr. Corry, we really glad to hear this. And we hope that his faith will never fail. It is wonderful that he should believe in such an impossibility. But then there are men who believe in impossibilities because they are impossibilities.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—The report of the directors of the National Gallery for 1869 states that the pictures purchased during the year were—1. One by John Martin, of the "Destruction of Pompeii," bought in London in March. 2. "The Courtyard of a Dutch House," by Peter de Hooge, purchased in Paris in March. 3. A "Flower Piece," by Jan Van Huysum, purchased in London in April. 4. A "Man's Portrait," by Albert Cuyp, bought at the same time. 5. An altar-piece, by Marco Marziale, a rare Venetian master, purchased, together with the two following pictures, in the month of September, in Milan. 6. "The Madonna and Child Enthroned," another altar-piece, by Marco Marziale. 7. A "Madonna and Child," by Bartolommeo Montagna. Among the bequests and donations during the year were George Cruikshank's "Worship of Bacchus," and George Jones's "Relief of Lucknow" and "Passages of the Ganges, Cawnpore." The collections at Trafalgar-square and at South Kensington (assuming that all the visitors to the museum visited the picture-gallery) have been attended by 1,804,892 persons on the public days during the year 1869 (761,238 at Trafalgar-square and 1,043,654 at South Kensington). The gallery in Trafalgar square was, owing to the rearrangement of the collection, in consequence of the acquisition of the rooms lately occupied by the Royal Academy, open for nine months only during the year; yet the total numbers exceed those of 1868. The daily average in 1869 was 4911, while that of 1868 was 3840 only.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The LORD CHANCELLOR laid upon the table the Naturalisation Bill referred to in the Speech from the Throne on the opening of the Session, and intimated that he should ask their Lordships to read it the second time in the coming week.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

COMPETITION IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. FAWCETT renewed his motion of last Session in favour of applying the principle of open competition to appointments in the civil and diplomatic services.

Mr. WHITE seconded the motion. Mr. GLADSTONE stated that, unless his expectations were greatly disappointed, it would shortly be in his power to announce a system of open competition upon a scale sufficiently extended to enable the public to test the principle on which it would be founded. This assurance Mr. Fawcett accepted, and the motion was withdrawn.

RELIEF OF ABLE-BODIED PAUPERS.

Mr. GOSCHEN, in reply to Mr. T. Fielden, gave an explanation of the principle on which relief was administered to the heads of families, and expressed an opinion that it would not be wise in any degree to relax the workhouse test; and that, as a general rule, it ought to be laid down that able-bodied men, so long as they had the means of living, ought not to receive parish relief. In Manchester he found that the guardians had been in the habit of taking care of the furniture of paupers whilst they were in receipt of relief.

RETIREMENTS FROM THE COASTGUARD.

Sir J. HAY, after narrating the circumstances under which a civilian chief officer of coastguard, named Beatson, had retired from the service upon a pension, moved a resolution to the effect that it was inexpedient to retire young, efficient, and meritorious officers and to replace them by others, at an increased charge to the public.

Mr. CHILDERS explained that this particular case, as well as two others similar to it, had resulted from carrying out the policy of changing the coastguard from a partly naval and partly civilian to an entirely naval force. The whole force would consequently consist of able-bodied seamen, thoroughly competent for active service at sea; and there was nothing which had been more satisfactory to the Admiralty than the economical reforms they had been enabled to effect in the coastguard service. With respect to the case of Mr. Beatson, he readily admitted that he was an efficient officer, and that it would be a pity if his services were lost to the public. Whilst declining, however, to reverse the decision come to regarding him, he should put his name with those of others in a list of officers who were to be retired in the present year, and whom it was desirable to re-employ, and he hoped to find an opportunity of finding this gentleman employment again.

Satisfied with these assurances, Sir J. HAY consented to the withdrawal of his motion.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

The House soon after went into Committee, and agreed to the usual formal resolution for granting Supply to her Majesty.

Progress was made with the War Office Bill, so far as the third clause, inclusive; and the Coinage Bill and Evidence Further Amendment Act (1869) Amendment Bill were read the second time.

In Committee of the whole House, Mr. HIBBERT asked permission to bring in a bill for the relief of persons admitted to the office of priest or of deacon in the Church of England, and desiring to relinquish the same. Mr. STANSFELD having assented to the motion on behalf of the Government, the bill was brought in and read the first time.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House, which sat for about three quarters of an hour, passed the Sunday Trading Bill and the Judges' Jurisdiction Bill through Committee, read the Dissolved Districts and Unions Bill the second time, and passed the Provisional Orders Bills (Committee) Bill through its final stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAW IN IRELAND.

Lord J. MANNERS asked whether the Government meant to introduce any measures for the security of life or the better administration of the law in cases of trial for murder in Ireland.

Mr. GLADSTONE replied that, presuming the inquiry referred to the recent failure of the trial of Barrett in Dublin, following upon a similar failure in Galway, it was but fair to those who might be considered instrumental in bringing about that result to state that, in the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, there were special circumstances which would go far to account for it without imputing blame, or drawing from the event the inference that there was any indisposition to perform a public duty. With regard to the general scope of the question, the intentions of the Government had been declared in the Speech from the Throne at the commencement of the Session, and by these they still abided; but so far as improvements in the law within the principles of the Constitution were concerned, there were several points of that description under the consideration of the Government with respect to which he trusted, in the course of a week or thereabouts, to be able to announce a practical proposal.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

Mr. CHILDERS, in Committee of Supply, proceeded to make his annual exposition of the state of the Navy, upon a motion that 61,000 men and boys be employed in the sea and coastguard service for the coming year. The estimates for the year, he observed, were remarkable, inasmuch as, whilst they provided for a thoroughly efficient Navy, they were lower than those of any year since 1858-9. They amounted in the whole, in round figures, to £9,250,000, or £1,700,000 less than those of 1868-9, and £750,000 less than those of 1869-70. Having gone through the various items on which the principal reductions had taken place, the right hon. gentleman expounded the principles by which the administration of the Navy was guided, and the manner in which they had been carried out; their policy in connection with shipbuilding and repairing; the employment of the Fleet, the number of sailors and the reserve; and, lastly, the new plan of promotion which the Admiralty had put in force during the year. With reference to shipbuilding, when the ships now being constructed were completed, we should have two broadside ironclads of the first class, six of the second, nine of the third, eight of the fourth, four of the fifth, and one of the sixth—in all, thirty-one broadsides; also two turret-ships of the first class, five of the second, and two of the Royal Sovereign class—altogether nine turret-ships; and making in the whole forty broadside and turret ships, independently of unarmed gun-boats, and about one hundred fighting-ships of the old type. Respecting the artificers who had been discharged from Woolwich on the closing of the yard there, out of 2000 men 830 establishment men and 175 others had been transferred to other yards, 200 had been pensioned, 200 granted gratuities, and about 300 assisted to emigrate. The staffs at other yards were also being reduced, and it was the intention of the Government to assist the discharged men to go to Canada. Ships would be provided for them, and if space remained it would be placed at the disposal of the Emigration Commissioners for the benefit of the persons to be taken from dockyard towns, as well as Woolwich and Sheerness. During the year a first-class turret-ship would be built, able to cross distant seas and carrying guns of the largest size; an improved ship of the Thunderer class, unarmed, a frigate of the Inconstant class, and two small ships for service in the Persian Gulf. The entire number of vessels proposed to be commenced this year was twelve; and, when the policy of the Government had been carried out, he could safely assert that at no time in the history of the English Navy had our reserve ships been in a more thoroughly satisfactory state. Alluding to the service gun, Mr. Childers said that the Admiralty were satisfied with it up to the five-inch bore; but more trials were necessary with the ten-inch gun, whilst the trials with the twelve-inch gun had been perfectly satisfactory. The right hon. gentleman subsequently unfolded the expected scheme of compulsory retirement for all ranks, with the option of retiring earlier, with some years' service added. Under this scheme Admirals of the Fleet may retire at seventy years of age, Admirals and Vice-Admirals at sixty-five, Rear-Admirals at sixty, Captains at fifty-five, and Commanders at fifty. Every officer, moreover, who has not been in active service for a certain time will be compelled to retire—flag officers after ten years, Captains after seven, and Commanders after five; and the scale of retirement will be based upon the recommendation of the Select Committee of 1867, and depend more upon age and service than under the present system. The highest rate of retirement for an Admiral will be £850 a year, and the rates for other ranks in proportion. It was also intended to simplify the present extraordinary rules for the sea service, and to reduce the total number of flag officers to fifty, Captains to 150, Commanders to 200, and Lieutenants to 600. In concluding his statement, which occupied nearly three hours in the delivery, the right hon. gentleman said that efficiency, economy, and content, in short, were the main basis of the policy of the Government, and his only trust was that the House would endorse that policy.

Mr. CORY entered into a minute criticism of the First Lord's statement, and was followed by other hon. members; and, after a long discussion, the motion was agreed to.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord REDESDALE laid upon the table a bill to amend the Irish Church Act, in respect of livings falling vacant before the Establishment is extinguished, on Jan. 1, 1871, the proceeds of which, the noble Lord observed, it was only just should belong to the Church.

The amendments to the Sunday Trading and the Judges' Jurisdiction Bills were reported, and the bills ordered for second reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

EMIGRATION.

Mr. R. TORRENS, in calling attention to the expediency of emigration as a means of relieving the distressed condition of the working classes and staying the increase of pauperism, remarked that, as assistance on any extensive scale was not to be expected from the colonies, the mother country must rely upon her own resources to accomplish this object; and this he held should be done by voluntary effort, supplemented by Government aid. Emigration, he argued, was an effectual and an appropriate remedy for the prevailing distress, and one that would not unduly press upon the resources of the country or impose an extra burden upon the taxpayers. He moved a resolution to the effect that, with a view to arrest the increase of pauperism and relieve the distressed condition of the working classes, it was expedient that measures be adopted for facilitating the emigration of poor families to British colonies.

Mr. EASTWICK, in seconding the motion, pointed out that the colonies afforded an ample field for the surplus population of this country; and, replying to the argument that, if emigration were encouraged by the State, it would draw off the elite of the working classes, contended that all experience proved that emigration was not a matter of preference but of necessity.

Mr. MONSELL, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, admitting that the distress was great, and tracing it to the commercial calamities of 1866, urged that there were insuperable difficulties to remedying the evil by the establishment of a system of State emigration. One of these was the objection entertained by the colonists themselves to our shovelling the pauperism of this country upon them. They would only take the best class of emigrants; but the mover of the resolution would send out those who did not come within that category, and the inevitable effect of that would be the recurrence of another convict agitation. Unless, therefore, it was desirous to quarrel with the colonies, we should not attempt to pour our paupers upon their shores. Another effect of State aid would be to arrest the enormous voluntary emigration which was now going on, especially to Canada, whilst its influence upon the character of the people of England would be similar to that produced by the old poor-law system. It would pauperise the country, and so qualify the people by indolence for emigration.

After several hon. members had delivered their opinions on the resolution—

Mr. McCULLAGH TORRENS said the great merit of the resolution, in his view, was that every gentleman might vote for it and retain his individual opinions, whilst presenting to the country the appearance and the promise of doing something.

Mr. GLADSTONE denounced such a proceeding as unworthy of the House of Commons, and declared that the Government could be no party to it. The resolution was admittedly ambiguous; and, if he were to accede to it, the question that would next present itself was who was to be its interpreter, and would they not be laying the ground of misunderstanding and mutual recrimination hereafter? For throughout the debate the idea of a tangible scheme had not pervaded any of the speeches in favour of the motion. The fact was, that the proposal meant the support of individuals at the expense of the country, and that not for duties done to the community. For every practical purpose, the principle on which the Government must act, before undertaking to provide from the public purse large supplies of money for a special purpose, was to ask themselves what would be the effect of that measure on the funds now provided for emigration from private sources. The powers of the Government in reference to this subject were limited, and it was not possible to lay down any grand scheme under which vast operations for the transport of human beings could be made in a satisfactory manner to the unsettled places of the earth; but they had never said or thought that they would under no circumstances give assistance to emigration. The Government, in fact, were perfectly ready to enter upon the consideration of anything that was definite and practicable; but he objected to be committed, as he was by the resolution, to an indefinite proposal, with respect to which he had not the means of measuring the amount of responsibility it would entail upon the Government.

The debate was then closed by a short reply from Mr. R. TORRENS, after which the House divided, and negatived the resolution by 153 to 48.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

After Mr. M'LAREN had moved the second reading of the Annuity Tax (Edinburgh) Bill, the Lord Advocate promised that the Government would undertake to deal with the question, and moved the adjournment of the debate, in order that he might introduce a bill upon the subject. This course did not command the unanimous assent of the House, but ultimately the promoters of the bill gave way, and the debate was adjourned for a fortnight.

An almost similar course was pursued with regard to the Game Laws (Scotland) Bill, the second reading of which was postponed by Mr. Loch, at the instance of the Home Secretary, in order to give the Government the opportunity of introducing a measure upon the subject.

Not much time was spent in the discussion of Mr. Plimsoll's bill to compel railway companies to supply third-class carriages with foot-warmer in cold weather. Mr. Dillwyn, who moved the rejection of the measure, ridiculed the proposal as one that could only be followed by a suggestion that the railway companies should furnish all third-class passengers with railway-rugs and hot brandy-and-water; and upon a division his amendment was carried by a majority of 32—108 to 76.

Mr. Cave's Life Assurance Companies Bill got into Committee, and the first two clauses were agreed to.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord CLANRICARDE, through an intimation from the Government, postponed to a future day the motion of which he had given notice, relating to the state of crime in Ireland.

The Dissolved Districts and Unions Bill passed through Committee. The Sunday Trading Bill and the Judges' Jurisdiction Bill were severally read the third time and passed.

THE NATURALISATION BILL.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of this bill, and said that it was founded on the report of the Commission which had been appointed in 1868 to inquire into the naturalisation laws.

After some discussion, the bill was read the second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. OTWAY, in answer to Mr. Rylands, stated that after Nov. 30 no gentleman in the Foreign Office would be allowed to act as a private agent.

THE IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in reply to Mr. Stapoole, said that an official inquiry had been instituted by the late Administration, and official reports had been introduced which contradicted the statements of certain persons. Both as to work and diet, these prisoners were treated as well, and in some respects better, than other prisoners. They were also isolated from ordinary prisoners, except at the invalid prison at Woking, and even there they were kept together. Some time ago a reduction of diet had been introduced, and the reduction had been attended with improvement in the condition of the prisoners, inasmuch as, although the quantity of food was reduced, the variety was increased. The right hon. gentleman added that he was informed that when Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa recently visited her husband in prison she was enabled to congratulate him on his improved appearance.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

Mr. BENTINCK asked whether the attention of the Government had been called to the address to the grand jury of Meath by Chief Justice Monahan as to the number and magnitude of the offences which had been committed, and whether it was intended to propose measures for the more effectual preservation of lives and property in Ireland.

Mr. GLADSTONE replied that his attention had been called to the charge which had been referred to by the hon. member; but he observed that the hon. member would do better to call the attention of the House to the whole of the charge, rather than to a few words selected from it, which were not calculated to give a correct impression of the fact. After citing passages in the charge which would bear an entirely opposite construction to that of the words in the question, the right hon. gentleman went on to say that the words referred to expressed not the present state of affairs in the county of Meath, but that which had existed six months past. The Government were aware of their responsibility, both with regard to anything they might do and anything they might not do; and if they considered it their duty to propose to the House any measure for the extension of the executive power, and when they considered such a measure could be introduced with advantage, they would not wait to do so until interrogated by a private member.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

Mr. CARDWELL, in Committee, moved the Army Estimates. In framing them he had endeavoured to carry out the pledge he had given last year, to render them as simple and economical as possible, and at the same time to maintain the efficiency of the Army, and to place it on such a footing that it would be easily capable of being augmented to meet any emergency should it arise. The total estimate of the year was £12,975,000, being a decrease of £1,136,900 on the estimates of last year, and of the year before of £2,158,400. The real question was, had these reductions been combined with efficiency; and he had little doubt he should be able to prove that they had. Setting aside the fact that an economy in the expenditure husbanded the resources of the country, he maintained that in no respect had they been effected at the cost of efficiency, or were likely in any way to impair the comfort and well being of the troops, so as to render the service unpopular. The great reduction had been effected in the military expenditure in the colonies, which had been reduced from

£3,388,000 in 1868, to £2,589,850 in 1869, and to £1,950,000 in 1870. Without including Malta, Gibraltar, and the purely military stations, the military expenditure in the colonies had been reduced from £1,838,000 in 1868, to £1,216,000 in 1869, and to £684,000 in 1870. He vindicated this policy as training the colonies to rely upon their own spirit and energy, and as concentrating, and thus materially augmenting, the strength of the Imperial power; and, while at the same time affording a substantial relief to the English taxpayer, that relief would only be afforded by a reduction in the number of the men, which the withdrawal of the troops from the colonies would necessitate, without diminishing the force at home. He explained very minutely the manner in which the reduction had been distributed amongst the Indian depôts and other corps, and showed that, by the system of retaining the two battalions at home on a reduced scale and abolishing the depôts, the battalions on native service would be easily placed and maintained at their full strength. The companies of the regiments at home would not be reduced in number, but their strength would be kept up at only fifty men, and thus not only permit a diminution in the number of the subaltern officers, but allow those who remained to be thoroughly instructed in a knowledge of their profession and its details. With regard to the Royal Artillery, the depot brigade at Maidstone would be got rid of, and the depot brigade at Woolwich much reduced. Altogether, in the Royal Artillery there would be a total reduction of 101 officers, 203 non-commissioned officers, and 9000 gunners. In the cavalry there would be a reduction of 1239 officers, whose annual pay amounted to £164,000. It was proposed further to abolish altogether the rank of Cornet and Ensign, and to let everybody on entering the Army enter it as Lieutenant, as in the artillery and engineers. This would entail upon the public a loss of £45,000; but there would be a gain of £14,800 in pay alone, exclusive of allowance. The purchase price of a company would still be £1350. Passing on from the regular forces to the reserve, he said he desired to see the broad line of demarcation between the Army and civil life somewhat lessened, and this could only be done by altering the period and character of enlistment. He proposed therefore to make the period twelve years, as at present; but only six years would be spent with the standard, and the second six in case of need. Upon the subject of recruiting, it was as speedily as possible to be removed from public-houses, and if a man were recruited when drunk he was to be released. On being attested, the recruit was now supplied with a railway ticket and sent to join his regiment without an escort. That this plan had proved satisfactory was shown by the fact that out of 8162 men remitted last year only seven had deserted. With respect to the militia, which must always be relied upon as the chief reserve, efforts would be made to keep the regiments at their full strength. He explained the changes which it was proposed to make in the position of the adjutants and quartermasters; and with respect to billeting a suggestion had been made that if the counties were guaranteed the sum now paid for this purpose they would be able to secure permanent accommodation. With respect to the yeomanry, he would only state now that the object of the changes which were contemplated was to convert them into mounted rifles. As regarded the volunteers, there was a decrease on the total number enrolled of about 3000, and that arose chiefly from a few small corps having been disbanded. The total number of efficient was 168,477, being an increase of 1824; whilst the total number of extra-efficient—which it had been his great object to encourage—was 105,560, being an increase of 3336. He spoke in high terms of the efficiency of the volunteer artillery corps, and stated that schools for instruction would be opened at Aldershot and other camps for volunteers and militia, similar to those established in Canada by General Lindsay, the Inspector-General of the Reserve Forces. The result of these efforts would be that they would have a reserve force of 376,602 men, constituted as follows:—First army reserve, 109,000; second reserve, 20,000; militia, 63,000; militia reserve, 15,000; volunteers, 168,000. In conclusion, the right hon. gentleman explained the changes which had been made in the constitution and relations of the War Office and the Horse Guards for the purpose of securing more efficient harmony in the working of the departments, and more direct control and responsibility by the Secretary for War.

SIR J. PAKINGTON criticised the proposals of the right hon. gentleman favourably.

After some discussion, the formal vote for 107,000 men was agreed to.



PUBLIC SCANDALS.

RECENT painful events—to employ the usual periphrasis—have set many of, if not all, our contemporaries to consider, or at least to write about, the question, to what extent reports of legal proceedings in which revolting details occur should be supplied without reserve to the public. A few sentences may, perhaps, contribute a little towards setting the matter in its proper light, without our pronouncing any decision upon it.

In the first place, to affirm that any report whatever of proceedings in a court of justice can be ranked with literature expressly manufactured for vicious ends is a falsehood—we say a falsehood because the inaccuracy of the statement, though it has been made on high authority, is too transparent to be overlooked by any man capable of writing a leading article in a first-class paper. What is said in church or under shelter of the majesty of the law for ends of social justice is no more necessarily corrupting than the utterly unreserved speech which may have to be used around a sick-bed. If it is not essentially immoral to speak certain things, why should it be essentially immoral to print them? No reason can be given; so that we are thrown upon the question of social expediency, and a very grave one it is in a day when everybody reads newspapers.

There is, of course, no absolutely-compelling reason why law reports should get into newspapers at all; that they should do so is not a necessary incident of the publicity under which courts of justice should always act. But the reasons for the public reporting of law proceedings are far stronger than the reasons against it, and the thing will continue to be done. More than once within living memory the kind of publicity in question has been the means of assisting the ends of justice—one notable case, in which a clergyman, afterwards proved to be innocent, was largely indebted for his ultimate restoration to fair fame to the criticisms of the press upon the evidence, will readily be remembered. So that, though it would undoubtedly be possible to have some arrangement by which the details of the evidence in certain cases should be made matter of record, accessible to seekers, but not published, we could never be sure that our loss was not greater than our gain; and the difficulty of drawing the line between the printable and the unprintable would be insuperable. If we were to make an experiment with the very story that provokes these comments, we should find twenty different men, of apparently equal good sense and equal purity, strongly differing as to what should be printed and what should not. The matter is proverbially one in which tastes and convictions differ.

After all, the chief difficulties in the way of making a

certain class of law reports presentable is one of money and time. If the evidence in the very worst of these cases were laid before a cultivated and practised writer, and delayed for a few hours for the process of correction, it would be easy enough to get every fact conveyed without offence. But would even this be satisfactory? If in the evidence certain spoken words were deposited to, which carried with them large inferences, and which were yet highly offensive, would it be just to report them by a mere periphrasis pointing to those inferences? Surely not, for an exact report of the words might lead to their being cleared up and to the removal of the inferences. Oddly enough, in the recent case which we have now in our eye, one evening paper stated that a letter was read which contained some "highly indecent" expressions, while, in the next morning's papers, the letter, given in full, was obviously quite innocent. At the same time it was easy to see how the reporter, having heard the letter read in a crowd, had made his mistake. Suppose it is alleged that a gentleman said, "I cheated at cards—everybody does it," it is clear that an important explanation or suggestion might turn upon our getting the precise language used. When Müller was hanged for murdering Mr. Briggs, it was seriously contended that his confession, contained in five words of German, had been misunderstood, and that it meant the very reverse of what it was supposed to convey. Of course these remarks do not exhaust the subject, but perhaps they carry it a step farther; at all events, we must now leave it, to find room for a few words upon another topic arising out of the same sad story.

It has been stated, and there is no doubt of the fact, that at one of the theatres the Prince and Princess of Wales were last week subjected to very significant treatment at the hands of the audience. When the Princess entered the private box, the mob loudly cheered her. When, afterwards, the Prince came in alone, they hissed him. We also read that a lot of roughs gathered round his carriage and insulted him when he rode away.

Is it more fortunate or more unfortunate that every now and then something turns up to let us see what a mass of brutality there is in respectable circles? All the persons concerned in this outrage—all, at least, who were inside the theatre—must have been above the lowest order of the people, and those in the pit must have been of just the ordinary staple of the population of this country—tradesmen, clerks, and the like. The exquisite personal purity of this class we knew, and know. All the men are chaste and perfectly blameless in every particular of their domestic relations. They nourish their souls on the fiery virtue of moral leading articles, which are never, by chance even, much less by design, spiced with puerility, and which are expressly intended to elevate and chasten society. In fact, there is every indication that the general public has at last arrived at such a pitch of moral severity that it would now approve the conduct of the constable who once incurred some slight ridicule when he took a man up for looking lewd. But it could only have occurred to a set of cowardly cads to embarrass the lady by hissing her husband in her presence, just after they had been loudly cheering her. Nor can we acquit of gross blame the newspapers—one in particular—which have just lectured the Prince on his domestic duties. Assuming that any such lecturing was needed, still to administer it publicly was about the most unwise thing that could be thought of. If, in the natural course of its duty in conveying to its readers information which comes through regular public channels, a newspaper prints on Monday the legitimate piece of news that John Jones was sent to prison for beating his wife, a journalist has a perfect right to print on Tuesday that Jones is a brute. But until the fact that he is a brute has passed, through the usual paths, into fair and open publicity, it has no business whatever to advise Jones to be kind to Mrs. Jones. Supposing Mrs. Jones were to see such a piece of counsel in print, and were to show it to her husband, it would scarcely add to the serenity of the home.

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the subject; but we can scarcely remember a single thing of the kind which speaks so loudly of the blundering brutishness of the respectable cad than this wretched story. Talk of education! What education can we devise that shall effect much for men who do not instinctively feel that to hiss a husband in the presence of his wife is both to insult and injure her?

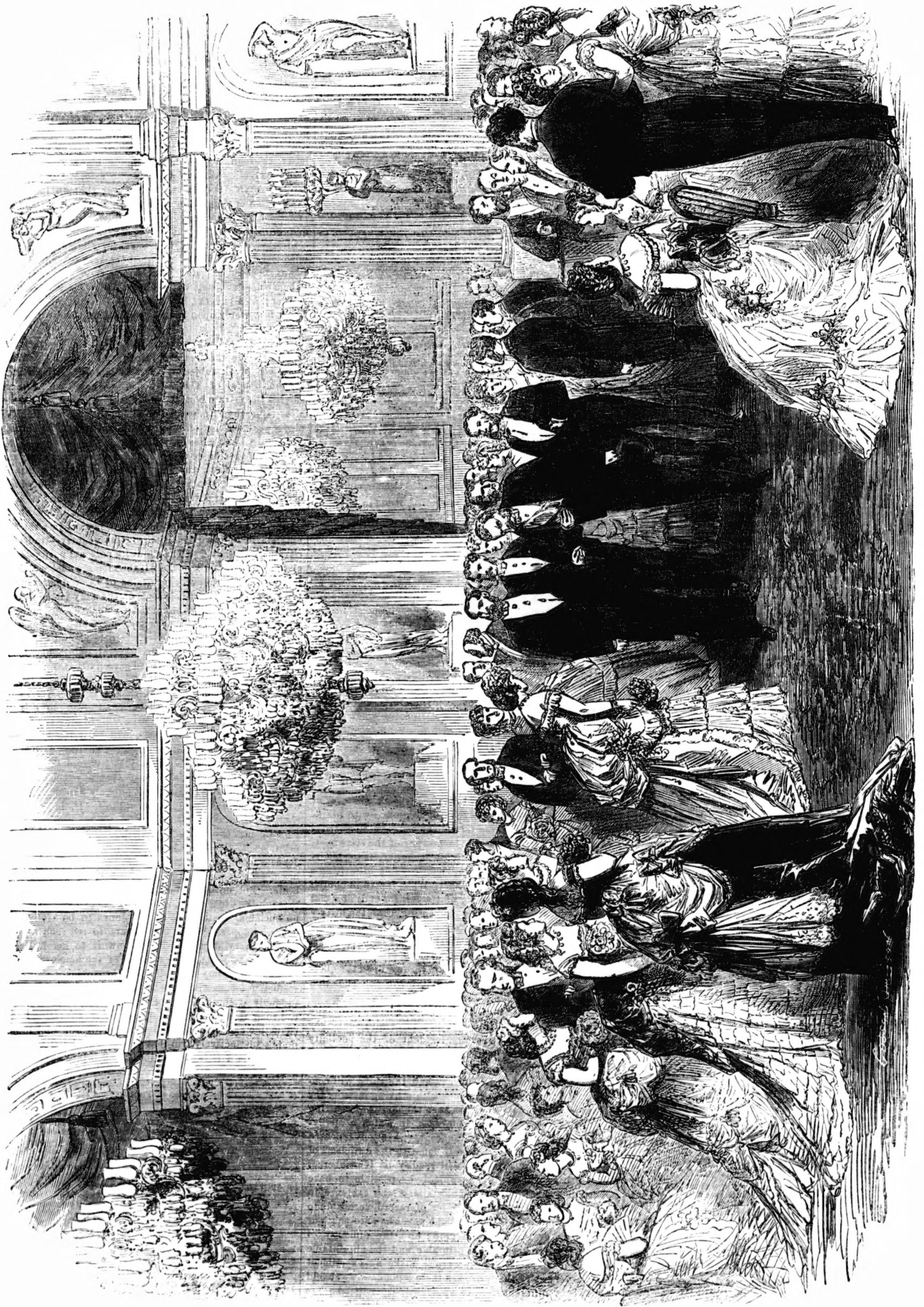
JACOB SPINAS was convicted at the Central Criminal Court, on Thursday, of murdering Cecilia Aldridge in Finsbury, and sentenced to death in the usual manner.

HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT, GOLDEN-SQUARE.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Powis has kindly consented to preside at the biennial festival, to be held at the Freemasons' Tavern, at the latter end of June, in aid of the funds of this most excellent charity.

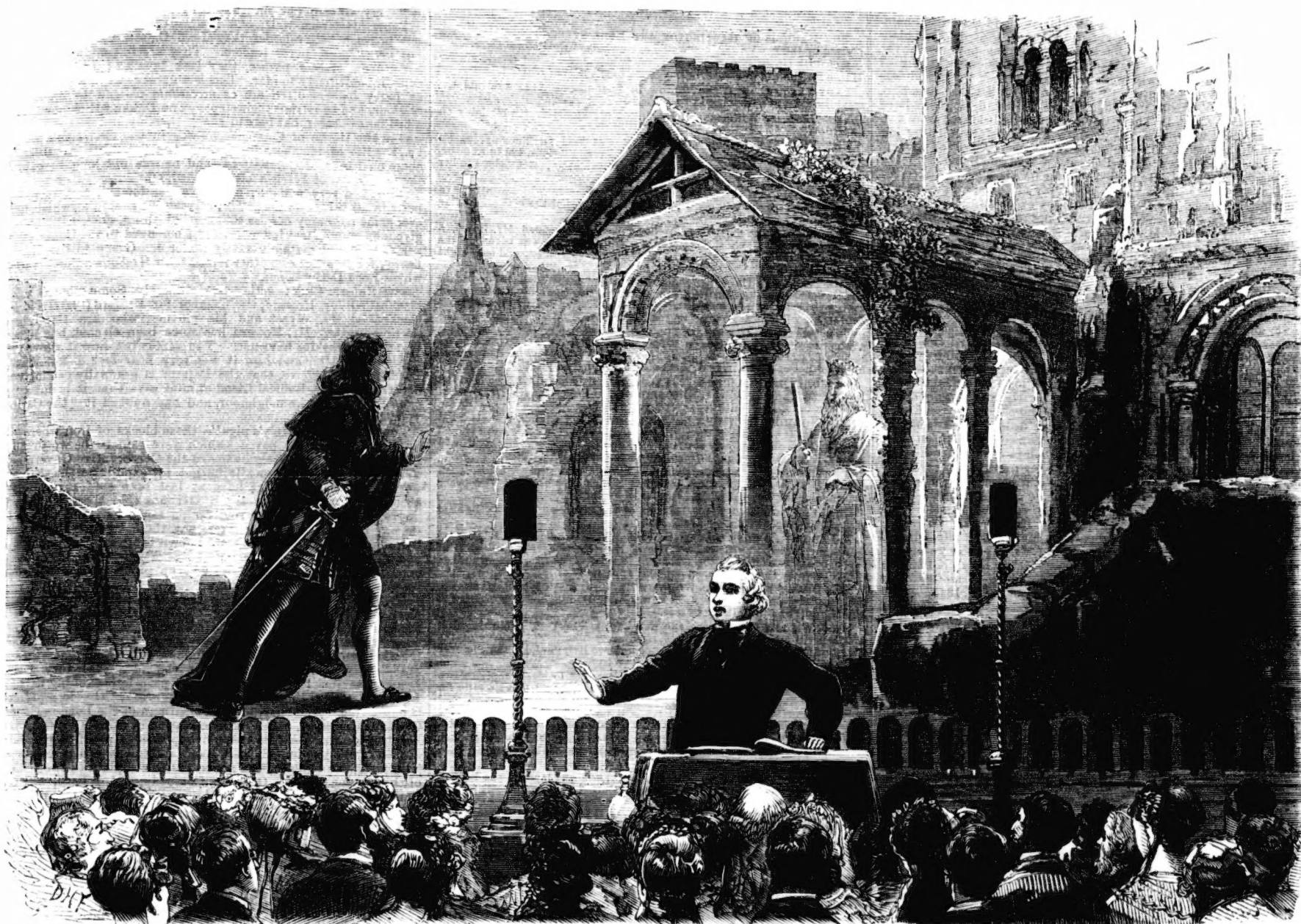
FOURTEEN HUNDRED JOINERS have struck work at Glasgow, because the masters refused to pay 6½d. per hour and opposed the nine hours' movement. Half the men belonged to the union. Some employers have granted the demands of their men, and others are willing to make an advance on April 12, but will not consent to the nine hours' movement.

COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening an accident, resulting in the death of one man and serious injury to four others, occurred in Blundell's Colliery, Wigan. A cage, containing four men, was dragged over the top of the pulley at the shaft's mouth, and dashed through the engine-house roof on the other side. One man was forced through the roof into the machinery, and crushed to death. Another was thrown twenty yards beyond the engine-house, two others jumped out of the cage and fell to the ground, one being caught when rolling down the shaft. The engineman was injured by the falling roof.

MR. J. LEWIS FARLEY.—Mr. J. Lewis Farley, the well-known writer on Turkey, has been named Ottoman Consul at Bristol. The appointment is one on which the Porte may be congratulated. Mr. Farley has solid claims on its recognition of his services, having perhaps done more than any other single writer to accurately inform English readers as to both the natural wealth and the social condition of Turkey. In his new post—which, from the recently acquired proportions of Bristol trade with the Levant, will be no sinecure—he will be able to render other services still more directly valuable to the material interests of the country.



BALL AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE, PARIS, ON FEB. 17: RECEPTION OF THE GRAND DUKE ALBERT OF AUSTRIA.



BELLEW'S "HAMLET" READINGS AT ST. GEORGE'S HALL: THE GHOST SCENE ON THE RAMPARTS.



LONDON TRAMWAYS: THE LINE FROM KENNINGTON-LANE TO STOCKWELL AND CLAPHAM.

BALL AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE, PARIS.

BALLS and other entertainments of a like sort are now of almost nightly occurrence in Paris, those at the Hôtel de Ville and the Tuileries being, of course, the most splendid and the most numerously attended. That represented in our Engraving took place on the 17th ult., its special features being the presence of the Archduke Albert of Austria and the tremendous crush that took place. One individual who was present says that the crowd was such as he had never witnessed in the days of King Haussmann. Eight thousand persons invited, and one thousand more admitted by "special favour"! The party to which he belonged were two hours on their way from the Rue de Rivoli before reaching the famous city mansion. The Archduke and Duchess Albert of Austria honoured the Prefect's glittering salons, Madame Chevreau doing the honours in a toilette remarkable for its simplicity. Most of the Ministers were present; but not many of the associates of the old Tuileries circle, the Duke de Persigny excepted. Many of the foreign Ambassadors looked in, but did not remain long. Dancing was painfully impossible. The ladies were, as a rule, in "undress toilettes." In reference to these balls and entertainments a correspondent says:—"It must not be supposed, however, that, because fashionable Paris has given itself up to mere enjoyment for the moment, there is no disaffection about. The recent hard frosts have done much harm, and produced great discontent. The masons, for instance, have been thrown out of work, and the distress of many artisans has unquestionably been made still more bitter by the sumptuous official entertainments which have succeeded each other of late with such bewildering rapidity. It is quite true that the more money you spend the more you encourage trade; but it is hard for a man who has not bread to put into his mouth to see very clearly that you are doing him a service by providing cakes and punch for ten thousand people who have plenty to eat and drink. The irreconcilable party, embittered by the imprisonment of many of their friends, have done their best to madden their readers by denouncing what they call a waste of the public money; and the general discontent has given rise to a feeling of general insecurity. The balls and parties have unquestionably stimulated certain trades, but the commercial world generally is in a state of stagnation. The large houses in the Rue des Jeûners and the Rue du Sentier, in the Faubourg St. Denis and the Faubourg St. Martin now refuse to sell to their oldest and best customers except for ready money; and, as these have been in the habit of getting six months' credit, they cannot afford to buy; hence a general depression of trade. The wholesale houses have a keen remembrance of 1848, when their provincial customers paid them a wretched dividend—if any—and they are resolved not to be caught a second time. The worst of all this is, that it gives reactionists an excuse for crying out against what they choose to regard as the natural consequence of constitutional government. 'See,' say they, 'we have no more liberty than we had under the personal rule of the Emperor, and trade is ruined.' You in England will say justly, that constitutional government has not had a fair trial here, and that twenty years' repression has to some extent unaccustomed the people to the legitimate use of their liberty. But it is as hard to persuade a ruined tradesman that the political liberty he does not care for is a good thing for him as to convince a starving mechanic that he ought to be glad to see others gorging themselves on food which they do not want."

SCENE FROM BELLEW'S "HAMLET."

ALL the world—at least, all the play-loving world—knows that the Rev. J. M. Bellew, one of the most accomplished elocutionists of the day, has produced "Hamlet" in a novel fashion at St. George's Hall. Mr. Bellew reads the words of the play (as few men can read them) while what may be termed (for lack of a better phrase) lay performers enact the appropriate gesticulation upon a stage furnished with the necessary scenic accessories. The costumes are carefully accurate, having been the result of much study of the habits and customs of the time and country in which the Prince of Denmark is supposed to have lived; and the whole performance is a marvellous success, despite occasional slips on the part of the gesticulators. The scene represented in our Engraving is that in which the Ghost appears on the ramparts of the castle at Elsinore.

METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS.

WHEN all the tramways are constructed that have been authorised by Parliament, and some of those for which authorisation is asked are completed, London will be as well provided with these roads as New York is now—so far, at least, as outlying districts are concerned; and it may be safely predicted that a revolution in locomotion within the British metropolis will have been accomplished. Whether tramways will prove practicable in the narrower and more crowded thoroughfares is, perhaps, doubtful; but it is certain that the great suburban leading roads will speedily be covered by tramways and vehicles running thereon. The south side of the Thames takes the lead in this matter, the Metropolitan Tramway being now near completion.

The portion of the line represented in our Engraving is that which runs from the commencement of Kennington-lane to Brixton, with a junction to Stockwell and Clapham at Kennington Church. The line is nearly completed from Brixton to Kennington Park, and will be open for traffic in about a month.

The rails are laid with great care, and every precaution to avoid accidents has been taken, which the old tramway of Mr. Train did not secure. The groove in which the wheels of the tramway omnibuses run is only $\frac{1}{4}$ in. open, thereby preventing the tire of the smallest wheels from getting into it. The rails are laid upon sleepers made of fir-wood, 6 in. by 4 in., and are held together by tie-rods of iron, 12 ft. apart, which prevents any curving. The space between the rails and 2 ft. on each side is paved with red granite cubes of 4 in.; the whole laid upon a firm body of concrete.

The omnibuses have been built in New York, and embrace every modern improvement for the comfort of the passengers. A large lamp at either end illuminates the interior at night, and to each window is attached a blind to draw down when the sun is troublesome.

There is another line just opening, running from Whitechapel church to Bow; and the company are arranging for a continuation on that route to Stratford. The whole of these lines are under the superintendence and direction of Mr. George Hopkins, 30, Parliament-street, Westminster, the engineer to the company.

RAILWAYS AND THE PUBLIC.—A deputation of railway directors and other gentlemen officially connected with railways, among whom were Mr. Laing, M.P., Sir E. Watkin, and Mr. Hodgkinson, M.P., attended at the Board of Trade, on Tuesday, to urge their views upon the subject of the measure which is to be introduced into Parliament relating to cheap trains. In the absence of Mr. Bright, Mr. Lefevre, the Vice-President of the Board of Trade, received the deputation. Mr. Laing urged that in the present state of competition, and considering the advantages which railways afforded to the community, there should be a considerable reduction, if not an entire abolition, of certain duties which pressed very heavily on the companies, and a reconsideration of the whole question of compensation for railway accidents, which at present was subject to much abuse. The arrangements of the Board of Trade in reference to compensation as regarded workmen's trains had, he said, worked well, and the same principle, with some slight modification, perhaps, might be introduced in other cases. Mr. Lefevre said he thought it would be better to leave the question of compensation in its various bearings to be settled by the House of Commons, who would be certain to refer any bill that might be introduced to a Select Committee. In reference to the removal of certain restrictions which were at present in force, it had, he said, been argued that it might induce railway companies to lessen the accommodation of third-class passengers. The deputation, however, were unanimous in the opinion that, so far from that being the case anywhere, the accommodation of third-class passengers and passengers by working-men's trains would be greatly increased. In answer to a question, Mr. Lefevre said he did not know whether in the proposed measure any steps would be taken to extend the principle of working-men's trains to large provincial towns. There did not seem at present to be any great demand for them anywhere but in the metropolitan district.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES, it is rumoured, contemplate a visit to Belfast about Easter, for the purpose of unveiling a statue of the late Prince Consort, in connection with the Albert Memorial recently erected.

THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON AND EARL SPENCER were last week elected by the committee, under rule 3, members of the Reform Club.

EARL DE GREY AND RIFON was, on Wednesday, elected Grand Master Mason for the ensuing year, in succession to the Earl of Zetland.

LADY VYVYAN, of Glyn, Cornwall, has offered £120 towards the establishment of a life-boat at Dartmouth.

THE DEAN OF WINCHESTER celebrated his ninety-fourth birthday on Saturday.

THE FIRST LEVEE OF THE SEASON was held on Tuesday, at St. James's Palace, by the Prince of Wales. The presentations, 120 in number, were, by the Queen's pleasure, considered equivalent to presentations to her Majesty.

FOUR THOUSAND of the South Wales and Monmouthshire miners have resolved to strike work in consequence of the refusal of the masters to give an increase in wages.

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES have admitted Mr. Revel, a coloured senator, to his seat at that assembly. A vote was taken on the subject, and there were forty-eight votes for the admission, and only eight against it.

THE LIFE-BOAT CROSSLEY, stationed at Middlesborough, belonging to the National Life-Boat Institution, was, on Monday morning, the means of saving the crew of six men from the Johns, of Sunderland, bound from Santander, which was wrecked on the North Gare Sands.

THE DEATH OF CARDINAL DONALD, Archbishop of Lyons, took place at the Archiepiscopal Palace on Friday week. The deceased was eighty-three years of age. He was appointed to the see of Le Puy in 1827, translated to that of Lyons in 1839, and made a Cardinal in 1841.

DR. JOHN DUNCAN, Professor of Hebrew and Oriental languages in the New (Free Church) College, Edinburgh, died the other day. Dr. Duncan has been in failing health for several years past.

THE MORMON LEGISLATURE has passed a bill giving the electoral franchise to the women of the territory; and the Act, having been signed by the Governor, has become law. Another territory of the United States, Wyoming, woman suffrage had already been established.

A CITIZEN OF COLUMBUS, Ohio, has devised his entire estate, in trust, for the establishment of a cat infirmary, which is to be fitted with every conceivable luxury, including a regular supply of rats.

CHARLES HOLLAND, Esq., chairman of the Liverpool Financial Reform Association, died, in Rome, on the 6th ult.

À L'EMPEREUR! bearing the words "Vive la République!" "Mort à l'Empereur!" was placed on one of the towers of the Cathedral at Narbonne in the night of the 25th ult. It was, of course, speedily taken down by the police when daylight appeared.

THE DEATH IS ANNOUNCED OF THE MARCHIONESS OF BREADALBANE. She was the daughter of Mr. J. F. Edwards, of Dublin, and was married to the Marquis of Breadalbane in 1850.

MR. J. WESLEY HARPER, of the well-known New York publishing firm of Harper Brothers, died on Feb. 14, aged sixty-nine. This leaves of the four brothers who established the house but two living—John and Fletcher Harper.

MR. SHAW LEFEVRE, on the part of the Board of Trade, in reply to two provincial deputations, on Wednesday, intimated that all private bills for the construction of tramways will be suspended for the present, and that persons interested in these measures will have an opportunity of being heard before the Committee to which the Government bill is to be referred.

MR. JOHN PATTERSON, citizen and baker, was, on Wednesday, elected, without opposition, to the office of Sheriff, vacant through the death of Sir James Vallentin.

A MEETING OF NONCONFORMIST MINISTERS and laymen was held at Birmingham, on Wednesday, at which a resolution was unanimously passed, condemning that portion of the Government measure which proposed to authorise the support of religious teaching at the expense of the ratepayers.

A NUMBER OF GENTLEMEN of all parties at Liverpool have subscribed for, and are about to present to the town, a statue of Mr. Gladstone. The sculptor is Mr. Adams Aclon. The statue will probably be placed in St. George's Hall.

BARBARA UBBRY, the nun who was confined so many years in a cell in her convent, and rendered insane, as was alleged, by the cruelty of the treatment to which she was subjected, has just died in the Hospital of the Holy Spirit. A popular demonstration being feared, she was to be buried privately.

A GENUINE SENSATION occurred upon the floor of the House of Representatives at Washington, on Feb. 10, in the appearance of a Revolutionary soldier named James Spence, who was born in 1762, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. At the request of General Banks, Mr. Spence was admitted to a seat upon the floor.

THE EXETER MAGISTRATES have committed Mrs. Northcote, a lady between forty and fifty years of age, keeping a lodging-house in an aristocratic part of Exeter, for trial at the assizes on the charge of stealing a coat-suit, the property of a publican. Bail was refused. She was also committed for trial on the charge of stealing a piece of meat from a butcher's shop.

THE BODIES of a man, his wife, and three children were taken to the central police station at Hull on Wednesday afternoon. The man was the captain of the keel Sarah, of Goole, and had been taking in gas-water at the Central Gasworks. The fumes from the gas-water proved fatal to the whole family. The mother called out to her husband that one of the children was dying; he went to see, and in ten minutes all were found dead in the cabin.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT, having been convinced that M. Netschajeff is not in Switzerland, has withdrawn its demand for his extradition.

THE KING OF BAVARIA has addressed an autograph letter to Dr. Döllinger on the occasion of his birthday, in which his Majesty expresses a hope that Dr. Döllinger will continue bravely to fight in the contest he has commenced for the benefit of the State and the Church.

THEY "LATINISED" Mr. George Peabody to the last. Upon his funeral car at the town of Peabody was inscribed "Murus ærius conscientia sana" (a clear conscience is a wall of brass). If the terms of this proposition are convertible, and a "wall of brass" is also "a clear conscience," what a beautiful conscience Mr. George Francis Train must have!—*New York Tribune*.

ALFRED GORTON, leading man of the butchers at the Royal Clarence-yard, Gosport, having been convicted of systematically taking gifts from contractors, was on Tuesday dismissed the service. All contractors who may be ascertained to have paid douceurs or bribes to officials in any of the departments will, it is announced, in future be struck out of the list, or prosecuted, as the case may be.

GEORGE BIRD, formerly a member of the Miners' Union, but now working for Messrs. Newton, Chambers, and Co., at one of the Thorncliffe pits, was attacked, on his way home the other evening, by a mob of 200 men and women, who pelted him with stones, and, after he had taken refuge in the quarters of the soldiers and police, attacked his house, smashed his furniture, and turned out his wife and children. The wife, who had only lately been confined, was afterwards found in an exhausted condition. No one has been apprehended.

A FARMER NAMED M'TAVISH, living at Duddingstone, near Edinburgh, has been apprehended on the charge of wilfully murdering his wife. The couple have lived unhappily in consequence, it is said, of the woman's intemperate habits, and it is believed that they had a quarrel and he struck her on the head. She was found at the bottom of the stairs last Saturday quite dead.

MR. W. PHILIP PRICE, of Tibberton Court, has been elected Chairman of the Midland Railway Company, in the place of Mr. W. E. Hutchinson, who resigned at the last half-yearly meeting. Mr. Price has been an active director of the company for many years, and has been for some time past deputy chairman of the board.

A THIRD DISASTER has occurred at the Morfa Collieries. The exploring party have discovered the main workings to be on fire. The greatest efforts are being made to drown the ignited portion of the pit; and the air supply has been also stopped. No person has been injured by the unfortunate outbreak. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

A SHOCKING CALAMITY has occurred about fifteen miles from Yokohama. The United States war-steamer Onida was run into during a fog by the British steamer Bombay, belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and sunk. One hundred and twenty lives are said to have been lost. The Bombay was not much injured, and it does not appear that any of her crew or passengers were drowned. The date of the collision is not given.

A PETITION TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS is now in course of signature in the City in favour of Mr. Hardcastle's bill for repealing that which is known as the "Minority Clause" in the Reform Act of 1867. The failure of the clause as applied to the present state of the City representation, and the fact that by its operation constituencies are thrown into the hands of scheming electioneering agents, are amongst the grounds upon which the petitioners base their prayer.

DR. LETHBRIDGE reported to the City Commissioners of Sewers on Monday that he had analysed some specimens of tea exposed for sale in the City, and there could be no doubt of the spurious and unwholesome quality of the material. He recommended that the subject should be placed in the hands of the Solicitor to the Commissioners, with the view of stopping the further sale of such an article in the City. This was agreed to.

THE LOUNGER.

THE Conservative party has had to fall back upon the Duke of Richmond as its leader in the House of Lords. Well, it is my sincere opinion that they have made a wise choice. I know his Grace well; and I am not at all sure that he will not prove a better leader than Lord Cairns was. Lawyers do not make good party leaders. They are too minutely critical. To use an artist's phrase, they lack breadth; and they often commit their party too far. This is a great fault in a party leader, as party leaders often are *ex necessitate* obliged to make concessions, and to retrace their steps. The Duke of Richmond is not a brilliant debater, but he can speak sensibly and well. When he was in the House of Commons he was in the chairman's panel—i.e., the list of members from which the Committee of Selection chose chairmen of Committees—and he was not long in gaining the reputation of being a clear-headed, efficient man of business. Then he is a very amiable, courteous gentleman; and, moreover, bears in all things an unspotted, respectable character, which, however some men may despise that sort of thing, does, happily, still give men weight and influence. If I belonged to the Conservative party, I should certainly vastly prefer his Grace to the Earl of Derby, for this if for no other reason—his Grace is a Conservative, which Lord Derby is not.

The Reform Club is acting very strangely. Some months ago it blackballed Mr. Howard, the member for Bedford; lately it has blackballed Mr. Wyatt and his partner, who are the Liberal election agents. Mr. Howard has since been elected, but Messrs. Wyatt and Hoskins have not. You remember how it drove Mr. Cobden to retire, and how it was very near losing Mr. Bright. The truth is, I believe, that the Reform is gradually getting very Conservative. A Radical friend of mine says that it is not much more Liberal than its neighbour, and has dubbed it "the Carlton Tap."

You remember "Seely's pigs"—those blocks of iron wherewith certain dockyards are paved—which were said to be worth £6 to £7 per ton, and how Seely badgered the Conservative Government about them, and what credit he got for exposing "the shameful waste." Well, these pigs have at last been sold at somewhere about £2 per ton; and, as Mr. Baxter has sold them, we may be pretty sure that they are sold for as much as could be got for them. The truth is, I believe, that these "pigs" are not all thoroughbred. Some, indeed, are known to be very common pigs; and, as it is impossible to tell what proportion the bad bear to the good until they can be all tested, the purchase is a hazardous speculation.

Mr. Law, the chairman of the London General Omnibus Company, perpetrated a "screaming" joke at the annual meeting of the association the other day. He said the company's omnibuses were "fitted up in so luxurious a style that no complaints regarding them were heard from the public now." Good that—isn't it? Just try, if you can, to associate the idea of luxury with a London omnibus! We shall have cab proprietors telling us next, I suppose, that their vehicles are so "luxurious" that improvement is impossible. And they, like the chairman of the London General Omnibus Company, will take the cessation of complaint, from very hopeless weariness—if that should happen—as proof of the satisfaction of the public. But Mr. Law's statement is not consistent with fact. The public have not ceased to complain of the vehicles of the London General Omnibus Company, and, I hope, will continue to complain till decent accommodation is provided. Luxuriousness nobody looks for; and lucky it is that omnibus travellers do not, because anything approximating to it they are not likely to get. But comfort they should have, and ought to insist upon. Perhaps the introduction of tramways, with American-built carriages, may help to amend Mr. Law's notions of luxury.

By-the-by, I wish to mention that the indefatigable editor of Debbett's publications, Mr. R. H. Mair, has just issued the "House of Commons and Judicial Bench" for 1870, and that I have already found it useful, and accurate—an excellent thing in such a work.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

THE MAGAZINES.

"The Man in the Iron Mask," "La Bruyère," "Shamrockiana," "Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe"—these are a few of the names of the dishes in the current *Cornhill*; and very tempting they are. The "Cynic" has some keen things to say about what Emerson calls "that bloated vanity, public opinion" and its "organ," the press. If the spirit in which he writes were different, he might, perhaps, do more good. "This country," said Channing, speaking, of course, of the United States, "is not priest-ridden, but priest-ridden." Long may it be before anybody has to say a similar thing of England!

Macmillan's Magazine, like the *Cornhill*, is full of interesting matter, of by no means a too-facile quality. So I must look again, and return to it.

Tinsley's contains a horrible article about a man who, we most of us fancied, was almost forgotten—the murderer, William Palmer. This article, too, I must look at a second time.

In *Belgravia* there is a brief tale by Miss Braddon, entitled "The Splendid Stranger." If she would only *always* write as quietly! The papers on "The Loves of Famous Men," and on "Poets' Wives" ought to have been much better, considering the nature of the subjects. Nevertheless, they are both good magazine sketches. But what can be more utterly absurd than to write that when Shelley was drowned in the Bay of Spezzia, and Mary Godwin, for whom he had forsaken Harriet Westbrook, nearly died of anguish it was "retribution of an avenging power, that wreaks punishment on the heads of the guilty"? A man must be more blind than the "blue-eyed cat" or the "noon-day owl" who has not discovered that, quite as frequently as not, the (conventionally) guilty escape, while the (conventionally) innocent suffer. In other words, Providence keeps its own secrets in these matters. If half what has been said of Harriet Westbrook is true, she was a girl who, under any circumstances whatever, was likely to have committed suicide. But I express no opinion, except hypothetically, and that for the very simple reason that nobody seems to know the facts. One thing, however, is clear—that the attempt to make out anything like distributive justice in every tragic story that comes under one's notice is simply ridiculous. It is perfectly certain, for example, that Shelley's remorse, and what he felt upon being deprived of the custody of his children, must have proved a severe punishment. What punishment was it to drown him suddenly in a white squall? "But Mary Godwin?" you say. Ah! but she was, most likely, a comparatively innocent person. She had been brought up by her father in the midst of a peculiar circle of friends and opinions, and could only have known Shelley's private affairs from Shelley's own heated, imaginative speeches. The two persons whom the world ought, according to its own standard, most severely to blame in the whole story are William Godwin, bookseller (Mary's father), and Mr. Westbrook, coffee-house keeper (Harriet's father). Shelley was, though under a cloud, a Baronet's heir, and, if the facts have been truly stated, the case looks very black both against the coffee-house keeper and the author of "Political Justice"—especially the former.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

Before visiting ASTLEY'S I had been told that Mr. Hermann Vezin's Iago was an admirable performance. This I was quite prepared to believe, for I have frequently warmly enlarged this excellent artist. I shall not easily forget his acting in "Narcisse" and in Dr. Marston's "Life for Life." Well, I must own that I was sadly disappointed with the Iago. Mr. Vezin did little more than walk through the part, and, for such a good actor, was strangely tame. He made scarcely any points at all. He did not warm to his work, and could not have impressed the audience with the fact that he had studied or appreciated the subtlety of the character. Of course I do not pretend to say that Mr. Vezin made Iago the palpable vulgar villain we are in the habit of seeing so fre-

Literature.

The Harrises: being an Extract from the commonplace-Book of Alexander Smith, the Elder. Three vols. London: Wm. H. Allen and Co.

"The Harrises" may be described as holding a high-class position amongst novels which get spoken of as "good average." It would be an easy thing to find a better, or, indeed to write one; but it would be the simplest thing in the world to find an inferior story. The thing abounds in the market. Death is known as the "common lot," and novels of the common sort are quite as bad as death to any sensitive mind. However, here is a story throughout which the reader can breathe freely; for, although there are some terrible disclosures indeed, and the reader is more than once deceived, the excitement is not great, and the pulse need not go more than the orthodox lumber of beats to the minute. Whilst saying so much in favour of "The Harrises," it is but justice to point out certain defects. To begin with, the "Alexander Smith, the Elder," at once calls up memories of the poet, and might easily create confusion; and the notion of a "commonplace-book" is a thorough mistake. The story is constructed on the good old principle—the characters are introduced, and the different threads of their adventures are caught up as occasion serves. Nothing could be more unlike a commonplace-book written up day by day. Again, we have to complain of a long introduction accounting for how the author came to keep this commonplace book, which never had an existence, and this is done after the manner of the great Sir Walter's introductions, but without one touch of the character and humour that distinguished them, but which, nevertheless, did not save them at times from seeming tedious to many readers, who want their plain goods unadorned with any adventitious trimmings. To finish objections—we have only to add that the first volume is almost unnecessary; it might, claiming the license of a blunder, have been summed up into the opening chapter of the second. Indeed, we know one novel-reader who has gone through the second and third, and carelessly forgot to notice that there must have been a first. But still the story is good, and will probably have sufficient fascination for all who may think of perusing it.

Wickedness is the main theme of "The Harrises." Lord Belmore takes his wife from a brutal husband, and does not marry her in remarkably hot haste, for the first of their two sons is ultimately proved to be illegitimate. He, in the end, receives a little from his father's splendid fortune, and founds a prosperous colony at the Cape of Good Hope. His brother, the real heir, has a harder fate. Lord Belmore had previously married a French lady clandestinely, but he did not know that she was still living when he married the divorcee, and so it would be hard to accuse him of bigamy. The child of this marriage, Madeline, is adopted in some confused manner by Lord Belmore's brother, a country parson, and the secret of her birth is kept securely. By-and-by, Lord Belmore's second son, Charley, a splendid Peninsula hero, falls in with the family, and also falls in love with Madeline—the notion of a brother having "honourable intentions" towards his own sister being something almost new for lovers of circulating-library scandals. The reverend gentleman should surely have taken Charley into his confidence. However, Charley finds that his sister, who knows no better, can only love him like one, and that her more substantial affections are fixed upon a cousin instead—by way of keeping the fondness as much as possible in the family. At this period of the story Napoleon escapes from Elba, which makes a handsome opening for Charley being shot at Waterloo, of which that gentleman avails himself. That is only a specimen of the many points of interest in the story. There are fair political and literary pictures of London society at the commencement of the century, with good reflective and descriptive passages. Lady Belmore's repentance and conversion, and her lord's melancholy end, are effective touches of propriety which will be much admired. The old Frenchman haunting the theatres in search of his niece who has been spirited away from him, is an old story skillfully told over again. It is old in novels and old on the stage. The tutor, Mr. Thompson, who goes mad for love of Lady Belmore, is something like the old enthusiast, Solomon Eagle; but he is at least good enough to be somewhat painful. With all these varied elements, put together with more than average skill, the reader will see that a good novel is made up, with proper atonement for some blunders at the beginning.

What Her Face Said. The Story of Five Months, as Related to a Friend. By JANE HEPPLESTONE. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

We once knew a Scottish village politician and orator, in days when Chartism made politicians and orators of many men who would, perhaps, have been much better employed in other vocations, who had provided himself with a very good speech, but unfortunately had forgotten to cultivate the art of memory; and who, consequently, never could recollect the beginning of his oration when called upon to deliver it. This did not much matter, however; for our friend always dashed boldly off with whatever portion he did remember at the moment: the end, the beginning, or the middle, just as it happened; and, as he sagely remarked, it was all right, as the audience got the whole discourse before he was done with them. Mrs. Jane Hepplestone strongly reminds us of our Scottish would-be Demosthenes—she begins with the end of her story, as it were, and works back to the beginning. This, of course, is not the ordinary plan upon which novel-writers proceed; but that only shows that Mrs. Hepplestone is at least original in her manner, whatever she may be as regards her matter. The story is in one volume: a circumstance that may, perhaps, be regarded by ill-natured critics, more anxious to be smart than to be just, as its greatest merit. But such a judgment would be both unfair and rather shallow, for the book really has merits—after their kind—the most prominent being an almost entire absence of anything like a perplexingly recondite plot; a great deal of very wise moralising; a tolerably large measure of amusing egotism in the writer, and a still larger measure of willingness to be laughed at therefor. In fact, Mrs. Hepplestone, in telling the story of her sister's life, tells a good deal of her own; and, while depicting the mental characteristics of the former, lets the reader get a still clearer notion of the habits of thinking and motives for action that distinguish herself.

Properly speaking, the book contains very little of a story; the entire action, as we are told on the titlepage, occupies only five months, and, so far as the incidents that specially pertain to the heroine are concerned, might have been comprised in twenty-five pages. The rest is made up of Mrs. Hepplestone's moralisings aforesaid and of retrospections of family history only remotely connected with the matter in hand, but all very interesting in their way. The story, so far as story there is, is this:—a certain widow with four children, two sons and two daughters, gets married to a Mr. Hutton, a wealthy merchant, of somewhat dictatorial disposition. He discards the three eldest of his step-children for no apparent reason, but clings closely to the youngest, Ada, who is so young that she does not know, or entirely forgets, even the personal appearance of her brothers and sister. To Ada Mr. Hutton leaves the bulk of his property, on condition that she shall marry a certain Mr. Leyland, who is laid under similar obligations to marry Ada. The marriage takes place accordingly; and as such a union is, naturally, unlikely to turn out well, especially as the gentleman had entertained a "priory attachment" (to quote Mr. Sam Weller), the eldest brother, Jamie (a wise man, learned in science), and the other sister, set themselves the task of discovering whether there be mischief going on in the Leyland household, and, if so, to counteract it. The plan adopted is for Jane to engage herself as governess to Mr. Leyland's sister, to teach whom, of course, is only a secondary concern, the main business being to guard Mrs. Leyland, and to remove, if opportunity allow, the estrangement and misunderstanding existing between her and her husband. The proper opportunity is afforded by Leyland becoming addicted to gambling, getting in-

volved in certain disreputable Stock Exchange tricks, having to fly the country, and being reported drowned in a collision at sea. This trial "as by fire," purifies him, discloses his wife's deep affection, as well as her true-heartedness and fine character; and, moreover, enables sister Jane to play the Mark Tapley rôle—that is, to come out strong under difficulties, to look after everybody's interests, and to be mainly instrumental in bringing about a proper state of relations between husband and wife, who, it appears, had really loved each other very much all the while, only Leyland did not know his own feelings and failed to discover those of Ada, as well as to appreciate her character. That is the story, which is told pleasantly enough, were it not for the author's from-end-to-beginning way of telling it. The moralisings are generally pat enough too, were they not quite so frequent and voluminous. But, taking it all in all, "What Her Face Said" is a not uninteresting book.

The Iliad and Odyssey of Homer. Translated by Pope. Two volumes. Edinburgh: John Ross and Co.

A carefully and clearly printed, as well as convenient and cheap, edition of Pope's "Homer"—the most musical, though not the most accurate, rendering of the father of epic poetry we have in English—is a boon for which lovers of poetry generally, and of classic poetry in particular, way well be grateful; and such an edition Messrs. John Ross and Co. have here given us. The form is the once favourite, but now almost discarded, demy duodecimo—a form exceedingly well adapted for poetry, because it admits of good-sized type, fair margin, dispenses with the necessity of resorting to double columns, and yet does not waste space. The publishers tell us that they have taken great pains to secure accuracy, and have also revised the punctuation, in order to "make the sense more easily followed; and, as far as compatible with this, to avoid the monotony incident to such regular measure and consonance." In both objects we are bound to say that they have succeeded very well, although we differ from them occasionally as to the style of punctuation adopted, for we have observed several instances in which a different arrangement of the points would, to our mind, have made "the sense more easily followed." That, however, is matter of opinion, as are the rules of punctuation generally, most authors and editors having systems of their own. The publishers may well take credit for the accuracy of their edition, which is usually everything that could be wished; though even all their pains have not enabled them to entirely avoid mistakes, as witness such spelling as this ("Odyssey," page 259, line 351):—

The incantious herald with impatience burns.

On the whole, however, this edition is an excellent one, and we beg to give the publishers our best thanks for it—thanks in which we are sure thousands of readers will join. It is proper to add that each poem is complete in a volume, and that both have capital indices appended to them.

The Baronet's Sunbeam. A Novel. By A. C. W. London: Tinsley Brothers.

This is a three-volume novel worked out of ordinary materials, and not, perhaps, calculated to produce a very extraordinary impression on the minds of inveterate novel-readers. There is no violence done to the proprieties from first to last, and only once a perilous approach to the popular novelist's favourite vice of rank bigamy. This is fortunately avoided by the timely demise of the first wife. An ominous mystery which broods over the opening chapters turns out much less horrible than could have been expected; and, although the level flow of passion in several of the characters may possibly weary, still there is enough warmth and colour in "The Baronet's Sunbeam" to make it welcome to many in their hours of idleness.

The Peace of God. By WILLIAM BASIL JONES, M.A., Archdeacon of York. London: Strahan and Co.

Under the title of "The Peace of God" the Archdeacon of York has given the world a volume of sermons which may certainly bring that most desirable blessing to the heart if it is to be attained by the agency of severe argument. The subjects touched upon are, amongst others, "Free will" and "Necessity," and pages of close reasoning are employed to meet the objections of this sceptical age. The conclusions arrived at are in perfect accordance with the teachings of the Church, while there cannot be two opinions regarding the theological ability which distinguishes these sermons from the ordinary multitude of such compositions.

Frank Bennet: A Tale of the Stocking-Loom and of the Lace Frame. By Mrs. CUTHBERT ORLEBAR. London: Bemoose and Sons.

This story is rather a curious bit of manufacture. The warp is made up of the tough, hard facts of Arkwright and Heathcote's history, with here and there a dark thread of domestic outrage and crime. The woof is a rather flimsy love story; and the whole fabric is tinged with the red wars of Napoleon, when our "great George" was king. It is, however, a very marketable article, and bears signs of careful industry and conscientious handling. Very likely it will wear as well as far more costly and pretentious stuff. It is, moreover, genuine homespun, and full of gentle warmth and kindness.

MR. LOWE'S NEXT SURPLUS.

Now that the Army and Navy Estimates have been published it may be possible to make a guess at what the surplus will be which Mr. Lowe will have to deal with in his next Budget. Of course it is impossible to be very exact, although, with Mr. Lowe's new revenue table, we know more at this date of the elements of the question than was ever possible before. The great difficulty remains that there are miscellaneous receipts and minor affairs of accounting which may swell or diminish the calculated surplus. But, without pretending to exactness, we seem to have the means of getting at the substantial truth. The points to be kept in mind are these:—1. That in the current year a large part of the Abyssinian expenditure is paid out of continuing sources of revenue, and not merely out of the windfall which Mr. Lowe provided. The amount so paid must come to about £1,600,000. As originally framed, the Budget showed a surplus of £1,600,000 of ordinary revenue over expenditure available for defraying the Abyssinian Bill, and as Mr. Lowe's reduction only came to £2,940,000, the sum of £1,600,000 must still remain to be disposed of. 2. In addition there will be available the sums to be economised in the supply services—principally the Army and Navy—upon the Estimates of this year. In the Navy the net decrease is £746,000, and in the Army, taking repayments into account, £923,000: total, £1,669,000. 3. Not improbably it will be possible to allow something for elasticity of revenue in consequence of the favourable result of the present year—say, perhaps, a million—taking into consideration the fact that Mr. Lowe's reductions do not come fully into operation until the next year. By this means we arrive at a surplus of about £1,500,000, made up as follows:—

1. Amount of Abyssinian expenditure paid this year out of continuing sources of revenue—		
viz., Expenditure	£4,600,000	
Less reductions	2,940,000	
		£1,660,000
2. Reduction in Army and Navy Estimates—		
viz.:—Army	923,000	
Navy	746,000	
		1,669,000
Allowance for "elasticity of revenue"		1,000,000
		£4,329,000

Whatever is saved on the Civil Service Estimates—and with the present Government we expect no addition—will fall to be added to the above amount; but there may be a diminution or an increase, according as the miscellaneous receipts are calculated. In any case there will certainly be a large surplus, possibly the largest which an English Chancellor of the Exchequer has ever had to give away.—*Economist.*

quently. He was a soldier and a gentleman, but a very tame soldier, and not altogether an interesting gentleman. Mr. Phelps was, of course—Mr. Phelps. As Othello his mannerisms naturally come out with overwhelming force, and at times he made such a noise that to me he was perfectly unintelligible. Once, and once only, he pleased me. The line "I'll tear her all in pieces" was excellently delivered. The papers say that the play is well mounted. I never saw such wretched furniture and appointments in my life. On the whole, then, though the Shakespearean revival has attracted enormous audiences, "Othello," as acted at Astley's, is a mistake. If people want to see really good acting, they should see Mr. Phelps as Sir Pertinax Macynophant and Mr. H. Vezin as Dr. Davy. The programme, when it changed on Thursday, showed both actors in their best light. I don't want to see either of them again in "Othello."

I went to the bull-fight at the AGRICULTURAL HALL last Saturday, and a very ridiculous performance it was. The animals are about the size of an ordinary donkey and altogether refused to show off in gas-light. They made sudden darts and plunges, but are sleepy and uninteresting creatures, possessing not half the ferocity of an over-driven Smithfield cow. The Spaniards, under the command of Don Pablo Messa, are exceedingly active fellows; and it is a pretty sight to see them vault over the walls of the arena or dodge gracefully out of the way of the bull's padded horns. Many people went to Islington with the impression that they were about to witness a cruel, or at any rate an exciting, sight. But I don't believe there was a boy in the hall who would not have volunteered to pull the animal's tail or ride him round the ring. If any fun is to be got out of the entertainment it is pure pantomime fun. One bull certainly did roll a Spaniard, mounted on a hobby-horse, in the dust—a fact which made the audience roar with laughter.

Mr. Burnand's "Ixion" has been revived at the CHARING CROSS, but the revival is not satisfactory. The ladies engaged cannot sing, and the stage is so crowded that they cannot dance. Mr. Brinsley Sheridan is too large for this little theatre, and made nothing of Minerva. Miss Fowler is a better actress in comedietta than burlesque. She sings so out of tune that she sets one's teeth on edge, and gabbles her lines like a schoolgirl at repetition. Mr. F. Benson, the Ganymede, and Miss Fosbrooke, the Cupid, alone seemed to know anything about their business. Pretty faces and neat legs will not make a burlesque go, even in these wretched days of burlesque. Is it too much to expect an occasional gleam of intelligence? "Ixion," when first produced, was a fresh and welcome form of entertainment. It was imitated a hundred times, and now the original falls flat, principally because it is wretchedly played. Mr. Burnand has introduced a topical scene; but the St. Pueras guardians and Mr. Lowe were roasted to death in every Christmas pantomime.

The SURREY management has at last got hold of a strong and exciting melodrama of the old-fashioned type, and I have no doubt that it will fill the house, which has been sadly empty of late. Mr. W. Sidney's mining melodrama, called "Light in the Dark," has been played in the provinces, and also at the Alfred Theatre. It strongly resembles in its situations Mr. Robertson's "Shadow-Tree Shaft," but contains some good original dialogue and plenty of burlesque business. Mr. W. Sidney, the author, is a very tolerable actor, and both he and Miss Helen Paget, the heroine, possess the merit of clear and unexaggerated articulation. It is delightful to find a lady and gentleman speaking their native tongue on the stage distinctly and naturally.

Revolutions are distinctly the order of the day. Besides "Ixion" at the CHARING CROSS, I notice "Black-eyed Susan" at the ROYALTY; and I have been to see "Peep o' Day" at DRURY LANE, which is admirably put on the stage, if it is not very brilliantly acted. Decidedly the best and most humorous production of the week is a queer half farce half burlesque called "Phobus's Fix," at Drury, introducing the whole of the Vokes family. The head of the family is the very best pantomimist of the day; and it is a long time since I have enjoyed such a hearty laugh as at the eccentric gambols of Mr. Vokes during a set of quadrilles and in "Sir Roger de Coverley." Visitors to Drury should not forget to be in time for the *lever du rideau*.

Mr. Montague—who is, after all, associated with Messrs. James and Thorne in the management of the new theatre—has, I presume on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle, hit upon the VAUDEVILLE as a name for the new Strand playhouse. Because a vaudeville is quite unknown in this country, the new theatre is so named. Besides being affected, such a title is quite uncalled for. As a friend said to me the other day "I suppose we are getting so Frenchified that we shall be asked to pay two francs for admittance into the pit." It does not say much for the invention of theatrical speculators or the soundness of the English language to fall back so early on such a name as the Vaudeville, which in the case in question means just nothing at all.

I hear of great changes at the PRINCESS's next week—a new farce with a new actor and two new dramas all in one week. Mr. Alfred Wigan returns to the GAIETY, and the "First Night" is to be unearched for the thousandth time.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES BILL.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer's bill to amend the law relating to friendly societies in England abolishes the certificate, and makes regulations for the registry of rules and alterations thereof. Any society which might but for this bill obtain a certificate may register its rules, and registration is to have the same effect as certification under the present law. The duties of the certifying officer will be transferred to the Board of Trade, who may appoint any person who is one of their secretaries or officers, or a registrar or deputy registrar of joint-stock companies, to perform and exercise, subject to their directions, all or any of the duties, powers, and authorities of the office of registrar. Certain powers are transferred from the registrar to the local judges.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP MAGDALA.—On Wednesday a new monitor was launched from the building-slips of the Thames Ironworks. Like the Abyssinia, to which public attention was directed only a short time since, this vessel is intended for the defence of Bombay, but she differs in many respects from her future companion, being indeed a sister ship to the Cerberus, built for the defence of Melbourne. The Magdala has been laid down from the designs of Mr. Reed, and the details of her construction differ but slightly from the iron-clad ships of the Royal Navy. For the greater portion of her length she has an inner and outer bottom, which, at the commencement of the armour-plated belt, are 4 ft. 6 in. apart, so that, if the latter be pierced by the ram of an opponent, the former is still likely to remain unharmed; while, the space between the two being subdivided into something like thirty-six water-tight compartments, the safety of the vessel is still further assured. The contract for the construction of the ship includes her delivery by the builders at Bombay; and, in order to fully prepare her for the voyage, she will be rigged and fitted with temporary bulwarks, &c. We believe that it is intended to take her by way of the Suez Canal.

THE BALLOT BILL.—Mr. Leatham's bill to provide for the taking of the poll at Parliamentary and municipal elections by ballot has been issued. The principal clauses are the following:—Before the day fixed for taking the poll at any Parliamentary or municipal election, the returning officer, mayor, or provost, acting in respect of such election, shall cause to be prepared and printed ballot-cards, according to the form and directions annexed, on which ballot-cards the names of the several candidates at such election shall be printed in strict alphabetical or dictionary order, and in separate and distinct colours; and shall, before the opening of the poll at such election, supply to the deputy returning officer, or the presiding officer appointed to each separate polling-booth, so many of such ballot-cards as shall correspond with the number of voters entitled to vote in such booth. And every such deputy, returning officer, or presiding officer, shall account for the ballot-cards so supplied to him to the returning officer, mayor, or provost, at the close of the poll. At every contested election the returning officer, mayor, or provost shall, before the opening of the poll, cause to be fitted up or provided in each polling-booth one or more balloting compartments with all necessary conveniences and materials for the purpose of enabling each voter who shall vote in such booth to mark a ballot-card as hereinafter provided; and every such compartment shall be so constructed that each such voter may so mark his ballot-card, alone and secretly, without any interference or interruption. Before a ballot-card is delivered to a voter, it is to be initiated by the deputy returning officer. The name of the voter is to be marked in a register. The voter is to strike out the names of the candidates for whom he does not vote. It is then to be folded and deposited in the ballot-box. At the close of the poll the cards are to be counted and transmitted to the returning officer. The result of the poll is to be openly declared.



LADIES' FASHIONS: HEAD-GEAR AND WALKING DRESSES.



VELOCIPEDING ON THE ICE IN AMERICA.

ANOTHER WORD ON PRESENT FASHIONS.

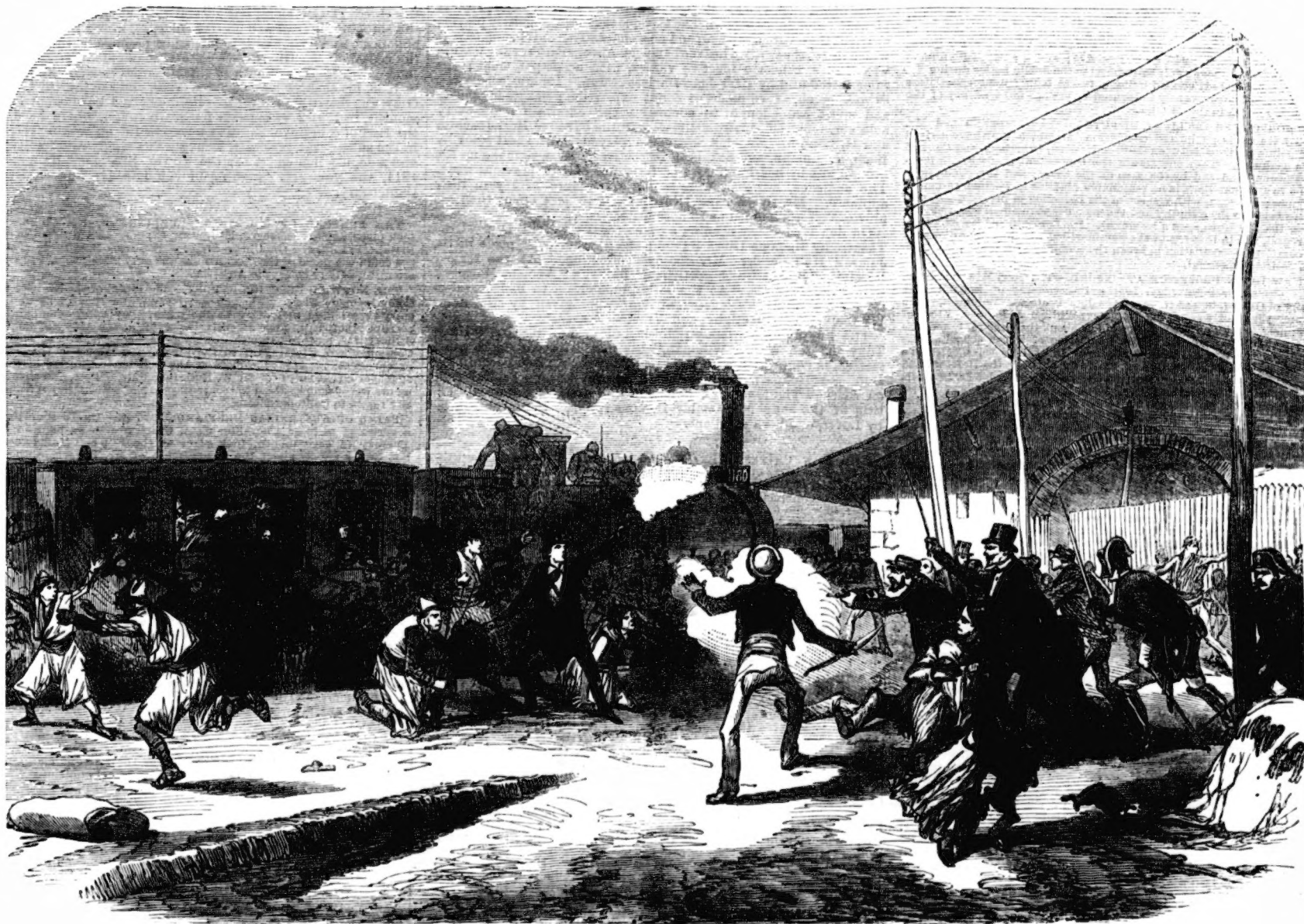
WE recently referred to some of the latest modes in connection with the Court receptions at the Tuilleries, and had occasion to notice a new magazine devoted to the charming topic of feminine attire—always so interesting to a large number of our readers. In our present Number we publish another Engraving, showing not only the newest style of walking-dress (of which we need not repeat our previous description), but also some of those head-dresses which most people only call hats and bonnets by a kind of poetical license. Whatever may be the opportunities for satire afforded by these head-dresses, no one can deny that, where they are chosen with artistic reference to the face they are intended to adorn, they are capable of adding to the expression, and that one great advantage of present fashions is the variety of choice—in form, colour, and style—which is offered to the fabricants of these ornamental additions to costume. The materials, flowers, feathers, lace, silk, velvet, may now be used in a hundred different ways, with any desired effect, if only the modiste have taste to make form and colour subservient to physiognomy, and to adapt both to contour and complexion. Our Engraving will indicate what we mean, since it is taken from the last-published fashion-plate of one of the most celebrated Parisian modistes.

In speaking again of the fashions, however, we must notice two very remarkable additions to the already extensive literature of the mode, published in Paris. One of them, the *Journal des Jeunes Filles*, is, as its title indicates, intended for young ladies; and a very capital magazine it is, containing not only excellent fashion-plates and descriptions of various toilettes so complete that it would be easy, from the directions given, to make the various portions of attire represented, but also paper patterns of the corsage of one of the most attractive dresses in each number. This, with jottings of 'chit-chat of a harmless and amusing character, a pretty, easy, piece of dance music for the piano, and a little biographical episode, make the principal contents of the number. Beside this, however, we have *La Toilette des Enfants*, with two beautifully-coloured plates of children's dresses—one of ordinary costumes and the other of fancy dresses for juvenile parties. This little periodical is peculiarly French in character, but it is, in its way, a complete nursery magazine; for not only is it *La Toilette des Enfants* but also *Journal de la Poupée*, and contains a complete series of cut-paper patterns for a doll's dress and two sheets of printed patterns—one for the dress of dolly's little mistress and the other for the wardrobe of dolly herself, including liliputian embroidered pocket-handkerchiefs, shoes, and boots. The literature includes a little story, with a nursery-

game introduced into the plot, and other simple tales, with natural history, sketches, and easy directions for making the articles of dress represented.

FIGHT BETWEEN CARLISTS AND LIBERALS.

THE arrest of the young Don Carlos on the French border, before he had contrived to set out on his journey to Spain, has probably, for the present, put an end to one of those useless and insane conflicts that seem always to mark the transitions of Spanish political events; and it may be hoped that some regular and popular Government may be established in Spain the more quickly from these repeated warnings of the dangers of delay. We have already published several illustrations of these mad struggles of contending parties; and our Engraving this week represents a scene which took place at the railway station of Murcia, where a number of Carlist prisoners were being conducted to the train in custody, and their partisans made a rush to their rescue, with cries of "Long live Charles the Seventh!" This band of desperados were armed with daggers and revolvers, and, as the Liberals at once proceeded to attack them, a sharp and sanguinary conflict was the result. The arrival of the Governor and a company of the "Volunteers of Liberty," as well as of the Captain of the second



FIGHT BETWEEN CARLISTS AND LIBERALS AT THE RAILWAY STATION, MURCIA, SPAIN.

company of the first battalion, put an end to the affair; and the struggle has caused the arrest of a number of other prisoners, who have been handed over to the authorities of the town, where they await their trial.

A NEW SKATING VELOCIPEDE.

WE have not yet heard the last of the velocipede, though the first sensational pursuit of this new mode of locomotion has subsided, and in Paris as well as in London the furore is mitigated by other more important considerations. The Americans have taken up the new vehicle to such purpose that they have completely transformed it, as they do everything mechanical, into a literally swift-footed car. But then they have the advantage of great sheets of ice, and, by a happy combination of sledge and wheel, have produced a result the operation of which may be seen in our engraving. In the frozen streets of New York this vehicle has already appeared as a natural adaptation of an old principle. It has but one wheel instead of two, the hinder wheel being replaced by a double skate-iron attached to a crossbar. The tire of the wheel itself is also fitted with frost-irons, not unlike the spikes in cricketer's shoes, so that it has a hold upon the slippery surface: the mode of working is, of course, like that of the ordinary bicycle, and great speed may be attained on the lakes. Indeed, some amateurs already propose excursions to Greenland; and we wait to hear stories of wolf and bear hunts on bicycles fitted with revolver swivel-guns, to fire thirty shots a minute, either fore or aft.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

WATERFORD CITY.—Mr. Bernal Osborne is again a member of the House of Commons, having, as we anticipated, been returned for the city of Waterford by a majority of twenty. The hon. gentleman polled 468 votes against 448 given for Mr. Smyth, the "national" candidate. The contest was marked by scenes of great violence. Many persons were injured and houses were wrecked. Mr. Osborne, who is rapidly approaching his sixtieth year, has had a somewhat chequered political career. From 1811 to 1847 he represented High Wycombe; from 1847 to 1857, Middlesex; from the latter date to 1859, Dover; from 1859 to 1865, Liskeard; and from 1866 until the last general election, Nottingham. He held the post of Secretary to the Admiralty from December, 1852, until March, 1858.

TIPPERARY.—At the official declaration of the poll for Tipperary, on Monday, the Sheriff announced that 1668 votes had been recorded for Mr. Heron and 1664 for Mr. Kichham, thus giving the former a majority of four. Intense excitement prevailed at Clonmel, and before the declaration the successful candidate had left for Dublin, escorted out of the county by a detachment of armed police.

ROXBURGHSHIRE.—The Marquis of Bowmont was on Wednesday elected without opposition for the county of Roxburgh. His Lordship stated that he should go to Parliament as a supporter of the present Government, adding that throughout the county he had found predominant a feeling of entire confidence in Mr. Gladstone. Lord Bowmont, who is the eldest son of the Duke of Roxburgh, is thirty-one years of age.

BRISTOL.—The accounts received of Mr. Henry Berkeley's health are such as to cause the gravest anxiety. Under the prospect of an early vacancy in the representation of Bristol several candidates have already appeared in the field. Mr. Kirkman Hodgson, of the firm of Messrs. Baring Brothers, has been accepted by a special committee as a Liberal candidate, and will be recommended to the Liberal Association. Mr. E. S. Robinson, a local Liberal, is also in the field; and the working men of the town have come to the determination to invite Mr. Odger to become a candidate. A preliminary ballot is talked of.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—The post of architect and surveyor to the United Land Company, Limited, and to the Conservative Benefit Building Society, which was open to public competition, owing to the decease of the late Mr. Wylson, has been conferred, by the two boards of directors, on Mr. John Ashdown, formerly surveyor of the Working Orphan School and the Hammersmith Bridge Company, and connected with many other public works. There were sixty-one candidates for the position.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Royal Agricultural Society have decided upon holding the exhibition of 1871 in the district comprising North Wales, Cheshire, Shropshire, and Staffordshire. A large and influential meeting was held in Stafford on Monday. Mr. John Hartley, the High Sheriff, presided. On the motion of the Earl of Lichfield, seconded by Mr. K. H. Marten, it was unanimously resolved to invite the society to select Staffordshire, and to raise £7000 in subscriptions. Stafford and Wolverhampton are competing for the honour, but the meeting was not called upon to decide between them.

WELSH MINES.—In Smiles' "Lives of the Engineers" there is a curious map of the Welsh mining district, in which Plynlimon-hill occupies a prominent position. This particular locale is just now attracting great attention in the mining world, there being a perfect mania for shares in mines in this neighbourhood. We may instance the Van Mine, the shares of which, £4 5s. paid, are now quoted at £75; and the South Plynlimon Lead-Mine, which, although only introduced to the public notice during the last few days, has already created quite a furore both among speculators and investors, who are evidently influenced by the upward tendency of the Van and other mines in this district.

THE THORNCLIFFE COLLIERY DISPUTE.—Lord Wharfedale and Mr. Stanhope have made public the conclusions at which they have arrived upon the points at issue between Messrs. Newton, Chambers, and Co. and their late workmen. They enumerate the concessions made by the company on the one hand and by the men on the other; and the conclusions they come to are that there is no reasonable obstacle to 280 men resuming work at once; and that, with respect to the reduction in prices, a personal conference between the company and the men ought to effect a settlement, or, failing that, to agree upon a reference. His Lordship and Mr. Stanhope express regret, and in that regret the public will share, that their efforts to effect a complete reconciliation between the company and their men have not been entirely successful.

THE NEW LATIN PROFESSOR AT OXFORD.—The Rev. Edwin Palmer, who was elected, last Saturday, to the Professorship of Latin in the University of Oxford, in the room of the late Professor Conington, is the fourth and youngest son of the late Rev. William J. Palmer, Vicar of Mixbury, near Brackley. He was born in or about the year 1824, and was educated at the Charterhouse, to the foundation of which school he was nominated by the late Archbishop Howley. In 1841 he was elected to a Scholarship at Balliol College, Oxford, where he obtained the Hertford and Ireland University scholarships, and the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse, the subject being "Triumphus Pompei apud Romanos." He was consequently placed in the first class in the school of "Literæ Humaniores," and was elected to a fellowship at Balliol, besides gaining the Chancellor's prize for a Latin essay. He acted for some years as assistant tutor of his college, and he always took an active part as a supporter of Mr. Gladstone as a candidate for the representation of the University. Mr. Palmer resigned his fellowship a year or two since, on his marriage with a daughter of the Rev. James Riddell and a sister of the late Rev. James Riddell, formerly Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College.

A TRAGIC LOVE STORY.—Last Saturday, at the Warwick Assizes, a romantic love story was the subject of an action heard before Mr. Baron Cleasby. Mr. Digby Seymour, Q.C., was for the plaintiff, John Bentley, an engineer in the employ of the London and North-Western Railway at Coventry; and Mr. Overend, Q.C., appeared for the defendant, Mr. John Augustus Dickson, a traveller in the employ of Messrs. Gandy and Co., general merchants, Watling-street, London. The action was brought to recover £68 6s. 6d., alleged to have been expended at the defendant's request. The plaintiff's case, as detailed by Mr. Seymour, was, that his daughter, who possessed great personal attractions, was, in May, 1868, barmaid at Perrot's Restaurant, Milk-street, London, and there formed the acquaintance of the defendant, who paid her marked attentions. The acquaintance ripened into a warm mutual attachment, and defendant, in the following July, induced her to give up her situation, accompanied her to Coventry as her affianced lover, and represented himself as having an income of £500 a year, desired her father to maintain her at home, at his expense, and have her taught music and such other accomplishments as would fit her to become his wife. The marriage was fixed for the following Christmas, and correspondence followed. The defendant addressed her as his "Dearest Selina," called her his "little kitten," and subscribed himself, "Yours till death." In October, however, the fervour of his love began to cool, and when she inquired the cause, he wrote her a cruel letter, which, the learned counsel said, was almost illegible from the tears she had shed over it. He said that there was no law which compelled a man to concentrate his love on one object; that he felt perfectly at liberty to enjoy himself in any society, whether good or bad, without being queed as to the propriety of his conduct; and if this did not suit her she had better say so at once, that they might come to some understanding. He added that he had never lived a hermit's life, and was not disposed to do so now. After this the defendant refused to fulfil his promise to marry the plaintiff's daughter, on the ground that no particular date was fixed and that he was embarrassed with debts. The disappointment to Miss Bentley was so severe that her health and spirits failed, she gradually faded away, and on May 16 following died of a broken heart, when she had barely attained her majority. After the plaintiff had been examined the defendant consented to a verdict for £68, in addition to 6s. 6d. paid into court.

MUSIC.

THE concert given in St James's Hall, on Thursday week, by the St Thomas's Choral Society, proved of unusual interest. Everything in the programme was more or less unfamiliar. Few among the audience, for example, knew anything of Méhul's symphony in G minor; or, indeed, anything of Méhul himself. Yet the composer ranks with the greatest of French musicians; and the symphony is one of the best written in the good school of Mozart. It is to be feared that we English underrate the ability of our Gallic neighbours outside opera. At any rate, Méhul's excellent symphony was neglected for seventeen years previous to the concert now under notice. Why this should be, unless the reason exists to which we have pointed, is hard to tell. On the other hand, it is our duty to say that the charm of Méhul's music was promptly recognised. Let concert-givers heed this result, and not be quite so sure that their audiences prefer before all things endless repetitions of a few classical works. Following the symphony came Mr. Randegger's effective scena, "Medea," the same which at Norwich was sung by Mollie Tittens with much success. On this occasion Madame Rudersdorff took the work in hand, and did it all the justice even its composer could wish. Rarely has finer dramatic singing been heard on the concert platform; and the artist was recalled with acclamation. The music is undeniably clever, and admirably adapted to heighten the force of the words in which Jason's betrayed wife gives utterance to her now vengeful, now tender feelings. Another of the Norwich Festival novelties was Mozart's serenade for a stringed quartet, with accompaniment. The audience could hardly form an adequate notion of this work, because it was very badly played. At whose door the blame rests we do not know; but it lies somewhere heavily. Sullivan's "Prodigal Son" brought the concert to an end; and here we must praise the chorus for really excellent singing, remembering that the society is one of recent formation. Madame Rudersdorff, Mollie Tittens, Mr. Byron, and Mr. Winn gave the solos in an efficient manner; and Mr. Randegger was a capital conductor.

At the Crystal Palace, last Saturday, the chief feature was Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," which highly-wrought work had a fair rendering. The Palace choir again showed signs of improvement, especially in the chorus of soldiers, where the male voices were heard to great advantage. Madame Sherrington, Mr. G. Perren, and Mr. Winn gave the solos in their best style, and the band left nothing to desire. A short miscellaneous selection preceded the oratorio. It began with Cherubini's overture to "Les Deux Journées," a masterly effusion, which again led us to anticipate the day, now not far off, when the entire opera will be placed upon the stage. Everything by the grand Italian, Mendelssohn's "splendid old man," should have a hearing. Two movements from a suite by Joachim Raff need not long detain us. They are written in the style of modern Germany, with much straining after effect and very little finding it; with much pretence of originality, and little save pretence. Herr Raff could do better if he would abjure Wagner and all his works. But as this is by no means a likely thing, speculation based upon it is vain. Mr. F. Archer's organ playing in Mendelssohn's first sonata and Bach's E minor fugue, was a great treat to lovers of the royal instrument. Anything more finished and artistic has rarely been heard at the Crystal Palace.

Last Saturday night there was the now usual glut of musical entertainments. At Exeter Hall Mr. Wood gave the last of his concerts for a time, it being his intention, we hear, to recommence later in the season. Mr. Sims Reeves was present, and sang a couple of songs, to the huge gratification of his audience. The other vocalists are unknown to fame, and we should say, not unlikely so to remain. In the instrumental department, Herr Wilhelm's violin solos were a great feature; as were also some performances, by a small reed band, of works bearing the names of Neukomm and Mozart. Mr. Boosey's ballad concert took place, as usual, in St. James's Hall; and at the Hall of St. George there was a performance of "Faust," in English, by the very startling company under Mr. Stanley Betjemann's direction.

The last Monday Popular Concert began with Schubert's quintet (op. 163), a work so long that not even its great beauty could save it from weariness. Schubert is often redundant; in this case he is so for no appreciable object, and the quintet would be all the better if cut down with a vigorous hand. Not that we counsel anybody to set about such a task. Rather let us have Schubert as he presents himself, redundancy and all. The slow movement, exquisitely played, charmed the entire audience; and no wonder. There are passages in it which rise to the seventh heaven of music. Another interesting feature was Bach's concerto for two violins, with accompaniment; the same introduced by Herr Joachim last season. Its music may not express much, as we moderns count expression; but its ingenuity and spirit are enough to command the admiration of every amateur. The solo instruments were in the hands of Herr Joachim and M. Sainton. Madame Schumann played three short solos by Bach, Schumann, and Schubert respectively, so as to make up the ground lost by her indifferent performance of the previous week. The audience, however, were not a whit more hearty in their applause. Mr. Byron sang two songs, with less effect than his previous efforts had led us to anticipate.

On Ash Wednesday evening a concert was given in Drury-Lane Theatre by Madame Laura Baxter; and another took place in St. James's Hall, under Mr. Boosey's direction. At the former Rossini's "Stabat" and portions of Barnett's "Ancient Mariner" were chief features. At the latter, in addition to ballads, selections from Sullivan's "Prodigal Son" were given by Miss Edith Wynne, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Sims Reeves.

The engraving we lately published of Leslie's picture, "Uncle Toby and the Widow Wadman," has recalled attention to other matters in connection with the same personages; and accordingly Duff and Hodgson have re-issued Samuel Lover's capital song on Sterne's single-minded hero and the designing widow. The title of the song is "Ocular Demonstration," words and music by Lover, and both excellent.

THE NEW CHINESE TREATY.—An influential deputation, consisting chiefly of members of Parliament and City merchants, on Monday waited on the Earl of Clarendon, and stated their objections to the ratification of the new commercial treaty with China. Lord Clarendon read an elaborate paper, in which he dealt with many of the adverse criticisms passed upon Sir Rutherford Alcock for his negotiation of the treaty; and added that, although the opinions of her Majesty's Government were not in accordance with those of the deputation, every consideration should be given to the statements which had been made.

A QUAKERESS IN FRANCE.—At a criminal trial in France a few days since a female witness refused to take the oath from religious scruples, declaring that she was a Quaker. As that sect is quite unknown in France, no provision appears to have been made for such an eventuality. The Court, in consequence, had to deliberate on the point, and at length decided—with the consent of the public prosecutor, the jury, and the advocates of the prisoners—to receive the testimony of the witness as simple information, but not as legal evidence.

THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT.—The Corporation of the city of London have within the last few days agreed upon the form which the proposed memorial of the late Prince Consort shall take. It will be remembered that a considerable sum of money was voted for that purpose; and it has now been settled by the City Lands Committee that the large west window in Guildhall, above the gallery, shall be filled with stained glass, in a handsome and elaborate design. The window, when completed, will contribute in no small degree to the grandeur of the hall, and will serve as a fitting companion to the splendid memorial of the gratitude of the Lancashire cotton operatives to the citizens of London, which appears at the opposite end. The other stained-glass windows in Guildhall are to be attributed to the munificence of Mr. Alderman Wilson, the senior member of the Corporation; Mr. Alderman Stone, the Saddlers' Company; and Mr. Cornelius Lea Wilson, Prime Warden of the Goldsmiths' Company; and but few others remain to be filled. Twenty designs were sent in to the City Lands Committee for the Royal memorial; but that selected is the work of Messrs. Ward and Hughes, of Firth-street, Soho. The preliminary masonry-work has been commenced; and it is believed that the window will be finished in a few months—certainly before the next banquet on Lord Mayor's Day. This cannot be considered too long a space of time, looking at the large dimensions of the window and the important nature of the work. Messrs. Clayton and Bell were the artists of the Lancashire window, which was presented about two years ago.

OBITUARY.

ADMIRAL SIR H. J. LEEKE.—The death of Admiral Sir Henry J. Leeke, K.C.B., took place at his residence in Hampshire last Saturday. Sir Henry, who entered the Navy in the year 1803, was upwards of eighty years of age. He saw a good deal of service in the early part of his career, and in 1856, while holding the post of senior naval officer at Bombay, commanded an expedition up the Persian Gulf, and in the month of December of that year he bombarded and stormed Reshire and Bushire, for which he was rewarded with a gold medal. Sir Henry's decease will advance Vice-Admiral Sir Baldwin Wake Walker, Bart., to the rank of Admiral; Rear-Admiral Arthur Lowe to that of Vice-Admiral; and Captain Arthur Cumming, C.B., to that of Rear-Admiral on the active list. The post of Captain Superintendent of Mail Packets at Southampton will fall to the gift of Mr. Childers, and so will a captain's good-service pension.

COLONEL G. MOIR, C.B.—Information has been received of the death, on Jan. 5, at Umballa, of Colonel George Moir, C.B., of the Royal Horse Artillery (Bengal), aged forty-nine. The gallant officer, since he obtained his first commission in the Bengal Artillery, in December, 1838, had seen much active service in India. He served in the Gwalior campaign of 1843-4, and was present at the battle of Maharajpore; also served in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-6, including the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon, for which services he received a medal and two clasps; and in the Punjab campaign of 1848-9, including the siege and capture of Mooltan and battle of Goojerat (medal with two clasps). He served with Outram's force in defence of the Alumbagh from Oct. 25, 1857, to March, 1858, and was present during the siege and capture of Lucknow, where his gallantry was conspicuous, and honourably mentioned in despatches to the Home Government. In addition to the clasps awarded for his last-mentioned services, he was promoted to the rank of Brevet Major, and made a Companion of the Order of the Bath. He had not long since returned to India from furlough in Europe. Colonel Moir obtained his first commission, as Second Lieutenant in the Bengal Artillery, Dec. 11, 1838; Lieutenant, Aug. 17, 1841; Captain, March 3, 1853; Major, July 20, 1858; Lieutenant-Colonel, Feb. 11, 1861; and Colonel, Feb. 18, 1866.

SHERIFF SIR JAMES VALLENTIN.—We regret to announce the death of Sir James Valentin, one of the Sheriffs of London, which occurred, at his residence at Walthamstow, on Sunday morning. The late Sheriff was in his fifty-sixth year, having been born in 1814, and had been confined to the house since the beginning of the year by the illness which at length proved mortal. He was of French extraction, and had travelled much in early life, later in the United States. He took a keen interest in antiquarian pursuits, and had a rare and interesting collection of curiosities at his residence at Walthamstow. He was elected Sheriff of London in September last, and, with his colleague, Alderman Sir Joseph Causton, received the honour of knighthood from the Queen when her Majesty opened the new bridge at Blackfriars and the Holborn Viaduct. At the time of his death he was the Master of the Company of Distillers and a member of the Weavers' Company. He was for many years a partner in a firm of distillers, of which the late Sir Felix Booth, a former Sheriff of London, was long the head. With one exception, this is the only instance during the present century of a Sheriff of London having died in office, and the last occasion was in 1827.

MRS. G. F. YOUNG.—The death is announced of Mr. George Frederick Young, who at one time was well known as a leader among the commercial members of the House of Commons, and who represented at various times the boroughs of Tynemouth and Scarborough. According to the *County Families*, he was the son of the late Vice-Admiral William Young, and was born in 1790, so that at the time of his death he was nearly eighty years of age. He was for many years one of the leading merchants and ship-owners in the City, and entered Parliament, in 1832, as member for Tynemouth; but, although he is entered in the *Parliamentary Guides* of the time as a "Reformer," he co-operated more frequently with the party of Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham, and styled himself an independent member. At first he supported Sir Robert Peel's Ministry upon the Church Property Appropriation question, but afterwards cordially supported Lord Melbourne in his Irish Church and Tithes Bills. He was a frequent speaker in the House of Commons, but generally on subjects connected with the shipping interest and on free trade, of which he was a decided opponent, as he showed in 1837, when he introduced a motion for the repeal of Mr. Huskisson's Free Trade or Reciprocity Act. He sat as M.P. for Tynemouth in three Parliaments; but on petition, in 1838, his election was declared void, and the late Sir Charles E. Grey was seated in his room. He re-entered Parliament for a few months, in 1851-2, as member for Scarborough, where he defeated the Earl of Mulgrave, but was unsuccessful on seeking re-election in the subsequent year. Mr. Young was a magistrate for Middlesex and a deputy lieutenant for the Tower Hamlets. He married, in 1814, the youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Abbott, of Canterbury.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. ANSON BURLINGAME, the Chinese Envoy, took place, at St. Petersburg, last Saturday; and the Ambassadors of Great Britain, France, and the United States were among the pall-bearers. Upon the coffin the name of the deceased was the only inscription. The remains are ultimately to be sent to America.

THE NORWICH ELECTION REPORT.—The report of the Norwich Election Commissioners was published on Monday. While they speak of the difficulty experienced in getting at the truth, they express an opinion that corrupt practices did not extensively prevail at the 1868 election. Sir H. Stracey was, however, returned by such practices. The conclusion of the Commissioners with regard to the Liberal candidates is that, with the exception that towards the close of the poll ten or twelve of their paid agents or clerks voted for Sir W. Russell and Mr. Tillet, and that arrangements were made by them to secure the show of hands, they refrained from any resort to improper means.

SALES OF AUSTRALIAN BEEF AND MUTTON.—On Tuesday the first of a series of sales of Australian meat, which are to be held on the first Tuesday in each month, took place at the Hop and Malt Exchange, in Southwark-street, under the management of Mr. Tallerman, the agent of the Australian Meat Company, who also acted as auctioneer. The quantity of meat submitted was 100 tons, consisting chiefly of mutton, cured in carcasses, hind-quarters, hams, and rolls, packed in pure fat, which realised 34d. to 6d. per pound; barrels of sheep's tongues, packed in pure fat, realised 8d. per pound; 1000 smoked sheep's tongues realised from 1s. to 1s. 1d. per dozen, and 300 smoked ox tongues averaged from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. each; 60 cases of mutton, in tins of 7lb. each, fetched 64d. per pound. The attendance of buyers was, on the whole, pretty numerous, and the auctioneer expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the experiment.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION COMMITTEE.—The House of Commons Select Committee of Inquiry into the cost of the Abyssinian expedition met on Monday for the first time this Session—Mr. Candlish in the chair. Lord Napier of Magdala was the first witness. Referring to the estimated expenditure of £3,500,000 made in November, 1867, his Lordship expressed his opinion that no approximate calculation of the cost could have been made. The coast and the route for the army were altogether unknown. Lord Napier spoke of the difficulties attending the conveyance of the troops and of their provisions, and, in narrating some of the incidents of the campaign, remarked that the expense of the expedition was increased as an item here or there was found to be required. It was quite possible that the followers of the army numbered 30,000, while the estimate was originally 7900. He had no more troops than he needed, nor were there too many transports.

CLERICAL DISABILITIES.—The bill for the relief of clergymen of the Church of England who may be desirous of relinquishing their orders provides that if any person admitted to the office of minister in the Church of England desires to relinquish his position he may, after having resigned his preferment, execute a deed to that effect, and have it enrolled in the Court of Chancery. A copy of the enrolment is to be delivered to the Bishop of the diocese in which the preferment was held, and notice of this is to be given to the Archbishop of the province. At the expiration of six months after the copy of the enrolment has been delivered to the Bishop, on the application of the person wishing to be relieved, the deed will be recorded in the registry of the diocese, upon which he shall be deemed to have relinquished his office. Any minister relinquishing his office may resume it by executing a deed of revocation, but he will not be capable of holding any preferment in the Church before the expiration of two years after the revocation has been recorded. The bill has been prepared by Mr. Hibbert, Mr. John Lewis, and Mr. Biddulph.

TRADE-MARK COPYRIGHT.

THE case of "Wotherspoon v. Currie," tried before Sir Richard Malins on the 25th ult., came up in the form of a motion on behalf of William Wotherspoon, of Queen-street, Cheapside, and of Paisley and Glasgow, and on behalf of Alexander Abercrombie, starch manufacturers, trading under the style of Robert Wotherspoon and Co., for an injunction to restrain the defendant, John Currie, trading as Currie and Co., of Paisley, from applying the word Glenfield to or in connection with "starch" manufactured by or for him, and from using the word Glenfield upon any labels affixed to packets of starch manufactured by or for him, and from selling the same as Glenfield starch. It appeared that for several years before 1847 Messrs. Fulton and Co., of Glenfield, near Paisley, manufactured powdered starch principally from East India sago, called "Glenfield patent double refined powder starch," commonly known as "Glenfield Starch." In January, 1847, the plaintiff, William Wotherspoon, purchased of Messrs. Fulton and Co. their business and works at Glenfield, and the exclusive right of manufacturing starch and selling it under the name of "Glenfield Patent Starch." The plaintiff afterwards removed his manufactory to Maxwellton, near Paisley, where his starch is now made and sold.

The defendant, Currie, rented from Messrs. Fulton and Co. a small building attached to their dyeing works at Glenfield, and had manufactured starch, which was sold in packets of a similar size and appearance as those of the plaintiff, labelled "The Royal Palace Double-refined Patent Powder Starch," manufactured by Currie and Co., Glenfield.

The plaintiff's case was that the defendant had taken the small cottage or building at Glenfield for the express purpose of inducing people to believe that his starch was the article made by the plaintiff. For the defendant it was urged that, as he was an actual resident at Glenfield, and his manufactory was there, he had as much right to put his address upon the labels of starch as the plaintiff had, who did not actually reside at Glenfield.

Mr. Glasse, Q.C., and Mr. Fischer appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Cotton, Q.C., and Mr. Freeling for the defendant.

The Vice-Chancellor, in giving judgment, said this case had now occupied a day and a half, and there were no fewer than forty-four affidavits, of which at least thirty-four were utterly useless, as the case must be decided upon broad principles of law. It appeared that Glenfield, the place in which the defendant's premises were situated, was not a town, a hamlet, or a village; for business purposes it was not known except as being near Paisley; and, in fact, it was only an estate on which the Messrs. Fulton had established their dyeing-works. It was not mentioned in the *Postal Guide*, and he believed no letter addressed to Currie and Co., Glenfield, would ever reach the defendant. The plaintiff had purchased the starch-works and the right to sell Glenfield starch from the Messrs. Fulton in the year 1847, and it was admitted that the starch was known everywhere at the present time by that name. In fact, if a person had asked for Glenfield starch a little more than a year ago, he must have been supplied with the Glenfield starch manufactured by Messrs. Wotherspoon, as there was no other starch in England known by that name. Now, however, it was different, and a person asking for the Glenfield starch might be supplied with the defendant's starch; and there was abundance of evidence to prove that people had been deceived, and had been induced to purchase the defendant's starch, under the belief that they were buying the plaintiff's. The only conclusion he could arrive at was that the defendant had taken this course in hopes of availing himself of the connection and the position of the plaintiff. The law was that no man had a right to avail himself of a trade-mark or to adopt any other means whereby he should induce people to purchase his goods under the belief that they were purchasing the goods of another man; and his Honour's opinion was that in this case the defendant had pursued this course with the deliberate and fraudulent intention of palming off his starch upon the public as the starch of the plaintiff, and acquiring a sale of his starch by means of the connection and reputation of the plaintiff. He never had seen a case in which the defendant had been guilty of more reprehensible conduct as a tradesman. He should, therefore, grant the injunction in the terms asked by the bill.

WIFE MURDER NEAR WOLVERHAMPTON.—On Monday morning Patrick Jennings, an Irishman, was charged at Wolverhampton with the murder of his wife. Last Saturday night they were coming home from Wolverhampton to Moseley, when a quarrel arose between them, and the prisoner, who was very drunk, kicked and beat his wife with great violence and brutality. He then went home, returning on Sunday morning with his son to fetch the body. The testimony of the boy is that his mother ceased to breathe just as they passed with her over the threshold of their house. The children called in neighbours, who found the woman dead, her face and nearly the whole of her body dreadfully disfigured and bruised, the result apparently of kicks, and a wound beneath the ear towards the back of the head, from which much blood had suffused her hair and clothes. Presently the husband, following into the back kitchen the women who had been performing the last offices connected with the laying out of the corpse, said, "It is me that killed her; it's to my grief. I killed her, I did." Testimony was given to the prisoner having been seen beating and kicking his wife, at the same time that he had in his hand what appeared to be either half a brick or a blast furnace cinder. With this he threatened to knock out the brains of some men who interposed, justifying himself by saying that he had "a right to do as he liked with his own wife." The police produced a broken brick upon which there was clotted blood. This they had picked up behind a blacksmith's shop, where the body was found; and there was much blood also upon the building and upon the ground. The prisoner's defence was that he and his wife had drunk brandy, and that it had overcome them. He added that when his wife had taken drink she had fits. He was remanded for a week.

A WARNING TO DISTRAINING BAILIFFS.

A STORY full of warning to Sheriff's officers and those who administer the hard law of distraint was told in the Crown Court at Durham last week. There appeared before Mr. Justice Wiles a prisoner named Bridget McIntyre, aged thirty-one, who was charged with the manslaughter of George Vasey, a bailiff, at Willington, on Feb. 1. The deceased man went to the cottage of the prisoner's husband to distrain for rent. The lowly home, it would appear, did not present many articles of value for the Sheriff's officer to seize; but there was a cradle, and George Vasey said that he must have that. Mrs. McIntyre pointed out that her child was lying in the cradle, and she consequently refused to let the bailiff take it. He insisted that he must carry it away; the mother declared he might make off with anything except her infant's sleeping crib, but that, she said, he couldn't and shouldn't touch. The altercation grew more and more warm, the man insisting, threatening, swearing, and the woman pleading, beseeching, and at last, in her maternal rage, defying the officer of the law. At length he and those with him cut the matter short by taking the baby out of the cradle, and passing the cradle itself to an under-bailiff who was waiting at the door. Thereupon the patience of the Irish wife gave way, and George Vasey found out to his cost *quid femina possit*—what, in fact, a mother will do when people meddle with the comfort of her child. She fell upon that rash and forgetful bailiff like a Niobe armed with a rolling-pin, dealing him two tremendous blows upon the skull, which were followed up by an earthenware jug that broke over his head. The bailiff staggered out of the house, his face covered with blood; and, sad to say, on reaching home he took to his bed, and died on the sixth day afterwards, from erysipelas and extravasation upon the brain. Of this fact there was no dispute, and there could be no denial: the rolling-pin and the beer-jug most certainly killed George Vasey, and Bridget McIntyre was she by whom they were employed; but Justice, in the person of the Judge, took the part of the infuriated mother. "It was quite illegal!" said his Lordship: "if even a man is riding on a horse, that cannot be distrained. The dead person had no more right to take the shirt off McIntyre's back than the cradle from under his babe; what a man is using cannot be seized, and reasonable resistance may be lawfully offered if a bailiff tries to seize it." The Judge went further, and supplied Mrs. McIntyre with her proper plea. "The distress was illegal," his Lordship suggested; "and the woman used no more violence than was necessary to resist it." Accordingly, when the jury found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter upon the facts, and recommended her to mercy, the Court acted very promptly upon the verdict by calling upon her to find two sureties of £20 each for her good behaviour; which being straightway furnished, the Irish mother was set at liberty, having been in prison no more than three weeks from first to last.

POLICE.

"WALKING PUBLICS."—At Bow-street, last Saturday, Thomas Carter and W. Grimmond were charged, before Mr. Flowers, with selling beer and spirits without a license, in St. James's Park, contrary to the Excise. Both defendants urged that it was an offence of which many persons were guilty; they received no warning at all. Mr. Flowers said that he had no power to mitigate the penalty (which was £100) beyond £25, or three months' imprisonment. Carter said he had suffered three months before. Mr. Flowers—"Then it would have been worth your while to have spent 2d. in purchasing the Act of Parliament." Carter—"Just so, Sir; but I can't read." Mr. Flowers said he must fine Carter £50, and Grimmond £25, or three months' imprisonment each.

DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE.—At Westminster, on Monday, George Graham, a labourer, was charged before Mr. Selfe with the following disgraceful outrage:—A smith named Hender, with his wife and a young woman, was returning, at twelve o'clock last Saturday night, to his house, 11, Manor-street, Chelsea, when the defendant suddenly came up to the women, who were walking a few yards behind Hender, and, without the slightest provocation, struck Mrs. Hender a violent blow in the face. She held up her hands to prevent a second blow which he was about to inflict, when he seized one of them and forced it back. She lost 4s. 6d. in silver, which she believed he took; and a quantity of copper money, which she also had in her hand, fell to the ground. Her cries brought her husband to her side, when the defendant attacked him and several blows were exchanged. The defendant, who had some associates with him, escaped, but was subsequently captured. The defendant denied that he had stolen the money, and pleaded drunkenness as an excuse for assaulting Mrs. Hender. Mr. Selfe said defendant was a most ill-conducted person, and had repeatedly been before him. It was intolerable that a respectable woman, quietly proceeding home, should be attacked in this way. Defendant was committed for three months to hard labour in the House of Correction.

DISMISSAL OF A POLICE SERGEANT FOR PERJURY.—At the Thames Police Court, on Monday morning, there was an investigation before Mr. Howard, district superintendent, at the station-house adjoining the court, into a charge made against Timothy Cox, a police sergeant, No. 45 K, who had been in the metropolitan police force twenty years. He preferred a charge against a man named Cormack at this court, on Friday week, for exposing vegetables and other goods for sale in front of his house. Cormack said he was guilty of the offence, and alleged that he had treated Cox and a police-constable who was with him at a public-house with some gin, and that Cox promised not to proceed against him. Cox, on his oath, denied that he had asked the defendant to treat him with gin, or had drunk with him at all. His statement was refuted by four witnesses, including the policeman who was with him at the time, and they clearly proved that Cox beckoned the defendant Cormack across the road, and they went into a public-house and gin was called for,

of which Cox partook. Cox, finding the weight of evidence so strong against him, said he had nothing to drink when the others did. He stood just outside the door of the public-house. Mr. Paget commented at great length on the case, and said there was not the shadow of a doubt that Cox had drunk gin, with the constable who was associated with him, with the defendant and others. The defendant was guilty of the offence imputed to him, which in itself was trivial as compared with the more serious offence of tampering with an officer, and trying to induce him not to do his duty. More important than that was the misconduct of the police sergeant. He fined the defendant Cormack 2s. for an offence under the Police Act, and he should send the whole of the depositions to Colonel Henderson, the Chief Commissioner of Police, for him to exercise his discretion upon the matter. Mr. Howard carefully perused the depositions, and, after hearing Cox, decided that he be dismissed the force immediately without pay or pension. The offender would have been entitled to a pension of £43 per annum in six weeks' time if he had remained. It is understood that he will be indicted for wilful perjury.

ALLEGED KLEPTOMANIA.—Mrs. E. Walters, 5, Long's-place, Shepherd's-bush, of highly respectable appearance, was taken before Mr. Tyrwhitt, at Marlborough-street, on Tuesday, charged with the following robbery. William Rowden, assistant to Mr. Henderson, bootmaker, 40, Oxford-street, said that the prisoner came to the shop that day and purchased a pair of child's boots, and paid for them. As soon as she had left the shop he missed a pair of side-spring boots, and on overtaking the prisoner, near Rathbone-place, he asked her to return to the shop, not liking, from her ladylike appearance, to charge her openly with theft. The prisoner went back with him; and, on being told she was suspected of having taken a pair of boots, she, after some denial, admitted that she had taken a pair which she had not paid for. She declared she could not account for her conduct, she felt an irresistible impulse to commit the robbery, and she gave way to it. He mentioned the circumstance to Mr. Henderson, who told him the best way would, perhaps, be to let the prisoner go, after receiving a promise that she would not do anything of the sort again. Before allowing the prisoner to leave, he asked her if she had stolen anything else. She assured him she had not; but, not being satisfied, he felt her dress, and discovered that she had a second pair of boots pinned beneath it. The boots were worth together 33s. The prisoner, who appeared overcome with her position, begged to be allowed either to see the magistrate in private or to write a note to him. Mr. Tyrwhitt said there must be full inquiry into the case. The prisoner might have gone free had she confessed her offence. She, however, had chosen to conceal the extent of her delinquency, and had very properly been given into custody. He should remand her, to give an opportunity to the police to ascertain something about her previous character.

ANOTHER CAB DIFFICULTY.—At Westminster, on Tuesday, John Tribble, a cab proprietor, of 63, Charlotte-street, Fitz-roy-square, was summoned by Hackney Carriage Inspector Usher, for plying for hire with a carriage not being licensed or bearing the distinguishing Stamp Office plate appointed by the Commissioner of Police. Mr. Frederick Gamble, cab proprietor and secretary of the Westminster, Piccadilly, and Chelsea Hackney Carriage Protection Society, stated that on the 19th ult. he saw the defendant ply for hire on three distinct occasions in the Brompton-road with a cab deficient of the approved plate. Inspector Usher said he subsequently examined the carriage, and found it had not been licensed for this year. Mr. Bury Hutchinson, who defended, contended that under the old post-horse license carriages were licensed to be let for hire from a certain place named therein, but this year no place was mentioned, as all carriages indiscriminately were charged £2 2s., and his client was entitled to let it for hire where he chose, without the approval of the Commissioner of Police. Mr. Arnold said it was an important question and adjourned the summons for a week.

SHOCKING MURDER.—Last Saturday evening a frightful murder was committed near the "retort-room" on the premises of the Western Gaslight Company at Kensal New Town. The victim is Philip Rolph, aged forty years, who was in the gas company's service as a regular man, earning £1 12s. per week, and he resided at the Bloomfield Laundry, Upper Westbourne Park. About twelve months ago Rolph married a widow named Camkin, who has a son by her former husband, who is now twenty-three years of age. The marriage does not seem to have been a happy one, for although Rolph had honestly earned the character of being a sober and hard-working artisan, his wife is said to be well known for her bad habits and her partiality for drink. A series of quarrels between them culminated on Saturday morning, when Rolph, who had been drinking freely while on night duty at the gasworks, struck his wife a heavy blow on the face, which stunned her, and then left the house. Exasperated by this treatment, the woman sought for and found her son, whose name is James Camkin, a powerful, stalwart young fellow, who has long been a terror to the neighbourhood, and who, it is now said, is a deserter from an infantry regiment, into which he volunteered from his mother to get drink, he went to the Great Western Arms beer-shop, where he remained for several hours drinking, and where he was frequently heard to exclaim, "My father-in-law shall never see the light of another morning." At a quarter to six o'clock in the evening he took off his jacket in the beer-shop, and, after throwing it over the bar, rushed out of the house. Two minutes afterwards he presented himself at the wicket-gate of the gasworks; and the gatekeeper, knowing that he was occasionally employed by the company, admitted him on to the premises. Camkin then went in search of his father-in-law, whom he found in the "retort room," and rushed upon Rolph, and struck him several terrific blows, felling him to the ground. Rolph in falling struck his head against a piece of iron and fractured the skull, death ensuing almost immediately. Three men

were present during the assault, but allege that they were too far off to prevent the murder. At the inquest, Mrs. Rolph denied that she wished her son to attack the deceased. A verdict of "Manslaughter" was returned against Camkin, who has not yet been captured.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—A shocking murder and suicide took place at Brentwood, Essex, on Monday afternoon. A private in the 9th Regiment, named Whappington, had been on detachment duty in the Isle of Grain, his wife meantime occupying a room in Brentwood. On returning to Brentwood, on Saturday, he was greatly exasperated at finding his wife in a beerhouse, drinking with some soldiers. He seems, however, to have controlled his passion till Monday, when he attempted to kill his wife by cutting her throat with a razor. After he had inflicted one gash, the woman managed to run out into the street. Her husband pursued her, pulled her back into the house, and cut her throat a second time, and then cut his own and stood over his wife's body till he himself fell from loss of blood. Both were picked up dead. All this took place in the presence of several men, not one of whom interfered. One of them advised the soldier not to cut his own throat after he had murdered his wife.

THE WELSH FASTING-GIRL.—The prosecution in this case commenced on Monday, before the Carmarthen magistrates, at the King's Head, Llandysil. Evan Jacobs, the father of the girl (who already stands committed to the assizes); Hannah Jacobs, her mother; Dr. Connelis, a retired physician; Dr. Lewis, a borough magistrate; Mr. John Hughes, surgeon, Coroner, and magistrate; Mr. James Rowlands, surgeon, county Coroner, and magistrate; and Mr. Henry Harris Davis, surgeon, Llandysil—the medical committee—were charged "that they did, on Dec. 14 last, feloniously kill and slay Sarah Jacobs." Mr. Coleridge, of the North Wales Circuit, in opening the case, said that the medical men had entered into an illegal contract with an illegally constituted committee, and that the girl's mother had incurred responsibility equally with her husband, having acted independently of him.

DESECRATIONS IN CUMBERLAND.—Two men, named Webster and Robinson, were charged before the Keswick magistrates, last Saturday, with robbing several churches and schools in the Lake district, and also with breaking into a mill and two private houses. The prisoners stated that their object in committing the robberies was to raise money wherewith to go to Australia; and that in cases where they did not find money they committed wanton mischief. For example, at Longmarton they broke the harmonium in pieces with a pickaxe and burnt a number of Bibles and surplices. They were committed for trial, but remanded till the Westmorland magistrates had been consulted as to the course they will take with reference to the outrages committed in that county. The prisoners are also charged with several petty larcenies that have been committed in the neighbourhood of Keswick.

THE WICKLOW PEERAGE CASE.—The Wicklow peerage trial, which turns on the genuineness or otherwise of the child said to be grandson of the late Earl, was continued, on Tuesday, before the House of Lords. Sir Roundell Palmer said he was about to lay before the Court proofs that the child said to be Mr. and Mrs. Howard's, and therefore now the Earl of Wicklow, was in truth the son of a pauper in Liverpool Workhouse, named Mary Best, from whom he had been obtained in 1864; that it was the practice at that time to allow children to be taken for adoption; that the persons who took Best's child asked for and selected one "with blue eyes and light hair;" and that one of the ladies would be positively identified as Mrs. Howard. The Solicitor-General said this statement had taken him by surprise, and asked their Lordships to adjourn the hearing. Eventually this was done, and the trial will be resumed on Monday.

RACING DEBTS.—The Master of the Rolls had before him, last Saturday, the case of "Bubb v. Yelverton," which raised the question whether the estate of the late Marquis of Hastings was liable for payment of a bond for £10,000, executed for the purpose of meeting certain racing debts which the Marquis had contracted. The administrators of the estate of the Marquis resisted the claim on the ground that, having reference to a betting transaction, it could not be enforced. Lord Romilly said that even if there were any question about the legality of the Marquis's racing debts, it would not apply in the present case, because the money was paid in order to save the Marquis from serious consequences to which he would have been exposed if his horses had not been permitted to run at the then impending races. His Lordship said he was clearly of opinion that the contract was legally binding, and that the claim should be liquidated, with costs and interest, out of the estates of the late Marquis.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEB. 25.

BANKRUPTS.—W. B. MILES, Monkwell-street, City, warehouseman—J. A. NEWTH, Bermondsey, tailor—J. H. RIGDEN, Clapton, builder—J. F. WIELAND, St. John's-wood—H. ALLDAY, Tottenham, builder—J. N. ALLEN, Cudham, miller—B. ATKINSON, Leeds, innkeeper—J. BOWDEN and S. WALTON, Plymouth and Totnes, corn merchants—J. P. BREARLEY, Dorking, licensed victualler—J. DONISTHORPE, Reeds, watchmaker—J. P. BILLOTT, Teworth, boiler—E. and J. B. GALE, Batley, woollen manufacturers—J. A. HAMBLY, Denton, builder—E. MAUNDER, North Moulton, wood-dealer—J. MITCHELL, Eiland, joiner—J. PASS, Duxbury, innkeeper—J. PRICE, St. Leonards-on-sea, Schomonger—C. G. R. QUINCE, Milton-near-Gravesend, florist—W. V. SYMONS, St. Budeux, cowkeeper—W. THOMAS, Fencalard, builder—P. S. TRIPP, Manchester, small-ware agent—E. B. HALL, Liverpool, merchant—S. HAYHURST, Bickburn, licensed victualler—W. JAMES, Helston, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—G. PRATT, Byth, farmer—D. SALMOND, jun., Ayr, engineer—W. MACKIE, Hamilton, saddler—E. McCausland, Greenock, sheriff's officer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—E. CLARKE, Manchester, bookseller—D. LAZARUS, Liverpool, licensed victualler.

BANKRUPTS.—W. S. BARNETT, Hammersmith, draper—J. HENDY, Penrhy, manure merchant—W. CARTLEDGE, Matlock, hotel-keeper—G. V. COLLIER, Addlecombe, carpenter—J. PRANK, Brighton, grocer—J. W. LENS, Hull, bookseller—A. M'KEEROW, Southampton, draper—C. NIELD, Charlsworth, hat manufacturer—F. C. ROSENDAL, Gloucester, shipbroker—J. J. TYLER, Worcester, baker—J. WILD, Derby, elastic-web manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—G. BOYD, Clackston-by-Airdrie, baker—J. TAIT, Stirling and Dunfermline, glass manufacturer—W. P. TRUEFITT, Edinburgh, photographer—J. COUPER, Glasgow, yarn merchant—A. B. HALL, Leith, cabinetmaker—J. SCOTT, Edinburgh—G. SINGLAIN, tenant of the farms of Threster and Holborn Head.

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 Chapter VII.—The Last of the Great Ones.
 Chapter VIII.—The O'Connell Era.
 Chapter IX.—O'Connell's Contemporaries.
 Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe.
 The Man in the Iron Mask.
 "After Many Days." By Philip Bourke Marston.
 La Bruyère.
 Against Time. (With an Illustration.)
 Chapter XVI.—Harrington Fallen on his Feet.
 Chapter XVII.—The Hesperides in Society.
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 mine—do look into it—it is not in the white." Honest soul!
 thou didst look into it with as much innocence of heart as ever
 child looked into a rare-show-box; and 'twere as much a sin to
 have hurt thee, as to have hurt yonder, with his pipe pendulous in his
 hand, and the ashes falling out of it,—looking,—and looking,—
 then rubbing his eyes,—and looking again, with twice the
 good nature that ever Gulliver looked for a spot in the
 sun. In vain for by all the powers which animate
 the organ—Widow Wadman's left eye shines this moment
 as lucid as her right;—there is neither mote, nor sand, nor
 dust, nor chaff, nor speck, nor particle of opaque matter, floating
 in it. There is nothing, my dear paternal uncle! but one radiant
 delicious fire, brightly shooting out from every part of it, in all
 directions, into thine. If thou lookest, Uncle Toby, in search of
 this mote one moment longer, thou art undone."—*Tristram
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